P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,916—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. L. CHINA | 7309 | T. S. Angus | 21st April, |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. Landon | 28th " |
| M. L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 5th May. |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 12th " |
| M. L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | K. H. Gordon | 19th " |
| CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. Landon | 26th " |
| M.L. SOBRAON | 7940 | L. M. Wibmer | 2nd June. |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 9th " |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5254 | J. F. Jephson | 16th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. Landon | 23rd " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langborne | 30th " |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | G. Klansberger | 4,140 | 1st May, 1900. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,213 | 1st June 1900, |

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600. | Rs. 335. | Rs. 156. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 15th May, 1900. |
| SILESIA | G. Verona | 5,195 | 15th June, 1900. |
| GISELA | F. Mosca | 4,253 | 15th July, 1900. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 960, | Rs. 575, |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,060. | " 695. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 25th May, 1900. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th April 1900

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4,255 | Rogliano | 10th May, 1900. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,349 | Schmitz | 7th June, 1900. |
| INDUS | 6,357 | Duchateau | 5th July, 1900. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 2nd May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th April, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 29th April, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 25th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 26th April.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 19th April, 1900.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. SINGAPORE | 3,685 | E. Pizzarello | 20th April. |
| " Duca BALDUINO | 4,590 | O. Canepa | 15th May. |
| " R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Sgoritti | 15th June. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | Single Tickets. | Return Tickets. 4 months. | 6 months. | 9 months. | 12 months. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1st Class | 550 | 325 | 880 | 935 | 1,000 |
| 2nd " | 325 | 500 | 525 | 550 | 600 |
| 3rd " | 150 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

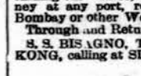
S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 21st April, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

### STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S.S. "NEWGUINEA, on or about, 1st May.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th April, 1900.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| SETOS | 1,746 | Carstens | 11 May. |

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 13th April, 1900.

### DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel & Nickel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Side | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single Temple | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| With Cur | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Folders or Pince-Nez | 50 | 24 | 16 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

| Gold. | Silver. | Nickel. | Steel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 60 | 25 | 12 | 5 |

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

IMPORT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

LOWEST PRICES! BEST QUALITY!!

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR

STORES AND WINES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

CUTLERY, JEWELLERY, ELECTROPLATE,

GYMKHANA KIT & CAMP FURNITURE.

HOSIERY AND HATS.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Particular attention is given to the PROMPT DESPATCH OF ORDERS and SPECIAL TERMS are given to MESSES and CLUBS.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED. COMPARE OUR PRICES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### FRESH ARRIVAL OF

| | | | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FINEST PARMESAN CHEESE | ..... Per | lb. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. GORGONZOLA CHEESE | ..... " | " | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. GRUYERE (real EMENTHAL) | ... " | " | 1 | 0 | 0 |

GERMAN SAUKRAUT, sold in casks of cwt. each, in tins of 10 lb. each, and by the pound, Ans. 8. per lb.

GERMAN SAUSAGES, Per tin, Rs. 1-12.

### FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS OILMAN'S STORES.

KEMP'S

### EXTRACT OF MALT AND COD LIVER OIL,

Contains all the Elements of Nutrition in a concentrated and readily assimilable form.

Prepared in England under the Company's Special Instructions.

Rs. 2 per Large Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.. { SASSOON HOUSE, } BOMBAY.

### INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium |
| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 143 1 0 | 25 | 197 8 0 | 25 | 198 7 0 |
| 30 | 156 6 0 | 30 | 209 8 0 | 30 | 232 10 0 |
| 35 | 172 11 0 | 35 | 224 10 0 | 35 | 289 0 0 |
| 40 | 195 9 0 | 40 | 242 15 0 | 40 | 384 15 0 |

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

### INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

### John Roberts & Co., Ltd.

FOR HIGH CLASS INEXPENSIVE FURNITURE. ILLUSTRATIONS FREE.

### R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 10). Raw Walers Charged extra. Rs.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem ..... 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ..... 17
Examination and Certificate ..... 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness ..... 5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

### NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900, JUST TO HAND.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson | 21 | 0 |
| Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32 | 21 | 0 |
| Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32 | 21 | 0 |
| At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32 | 21 | 0 |
| Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32 | 21 | 0 |
| Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32 | 21 | 0 |
| Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley | ... | |
| Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32 | ... | |
| Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A. | ... | |
| Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann | ... | |
| Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt | ... | |
| Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A. | ... | |
| Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks | ... | |
| Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow | ... | |
| Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler. | ... | |
| Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32 | ... | |
| Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32 | ... | |
| Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32 | ... | |
| Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ | ... | |
| Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32 | ... | |
| Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32 | ... | |
| Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker | ... | |
| Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32 | ... | |
| Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers | ... | |
| Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len | ... | |
| First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep | ... | |
| Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson | ... | |
| Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema | ... | |
| Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale | ... | |
| Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown | ... | |
| Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt | ... | |
| "Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman | ... | |
| Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy | ... | |
| Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams | ... | |
| Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader | ... | |
| Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser | ... | |
| Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley | ... | |
| Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench | ... | |
| ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle | 21 | 0 |
| Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks | 21 | 0 |
| Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan | 21 | 0 |
| "Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman | 21 | 0 |
| For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner | 21 | 0 |
| Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare | 21 | 0 |
| Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read) | 21 | 0 |

### BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

### METAL.—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch | 15 | 8 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch | 23 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Cmpaign Watch PERFECTION | 35 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong | 35 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior | 55 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever mannfactured | 32 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch | 24 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch | 45 | 0 |

### SILVER.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case | 45 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case | 50 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case | 55 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch | 60 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case | 65 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case | 70 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face | 70 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case. | 75 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case | 80 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made | 95 | 0 |
| MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case | 100 | 0 |
| MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case | 115 | 0 |
| MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case | 125 | 0 |

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

### MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

### HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

### REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

### DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

| | Rs. | a. | p. | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb. | 2 | 0 | 0 | ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb. | 1 | 0 |
| ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... " | 1 | 12 | 0 | PEKOE ..... " | 0 | 14 |
| GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... " | 1 | 8 | 0 | PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... " | 0 | 12 |
| FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... " | 1 | 4 | 0 | SOUCHONG ..... " | 0 | 10 |

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

13, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of May, 1900, at 4 P. M.

(1). To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for year ending 31st December, 1899.

(2). To elect Directors and Auditors in room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

(3). To grant a Pension to the widow and children of the late Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater.

(4). To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from the 17th inst., to the 1st Prox., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Bombay, 19 April, 1900.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAULI.

A SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN for NERAL, KHANDALA and LONAULI will LEAVE Victoria Terminus on SATURDAY, the 21st April, and a return Express Train will leave Lonauli for Victoria Terminus on MONDAY, the 23rd April, 1900, as under :—

| ON SATURDAY. | | H. M. | ON MONDAY. | | H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria Terminus, | | | Lonauli | D. | 7-15 |
| Bombay | D. | 15-25 | Khandala | A. | 7-24 |
| Neral | A. | 16-39 | Do. | D. | 7-27 |
| Do. | D. | 16-44 | Neral | A. | 8-52 |
| Khandala | A. | 18-16 | Do. | D. | 8-55 |
| Do. | D. | 18-19 | Victoria Terminus, | | |
| Lonauli | A. | 19-31 | Bombay | A. | 10-10 |

Passengers and Luggage will be Booked at ordinary Fares and Rates.

Intending passengers should register their seats at the Victoria Terminus in due time.

The load of the ordinary Poona Passenger (2-30) on that date will probably be limited, and inconvenience will be avoided if these Special Trains are made use of.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 19th of April, 1900.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP BRASS AND COPPER,

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1-P. M., (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1900, for the purchase of :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brass Scrap, Ts.14 7-10 | Axle brasses (A-c-B) | Ts. 2-14 Cwts |
| | Brass TUBES | " 2-0 " |
| | Brass Assorted | " 10-0 " |

Copper Scrap Ts. 3 (Assorted) which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender Form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th April, 1900.

### TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

### RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RULING CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF INDIA.

HAVING fortunately secured the RARE and UNIQUE WORK on HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES of all Indian Princes, Nobles, Heroes, etc., etc., it is now offered FOR SALE. Mr. Craig of London says that 50 copies of the work were printed only for the Crowned Heads of Europe and Learned Societies in 1819 at Edinburgh. In 1888 at the Hardwicke sale a similar copy was sold for £75. The work is printed on parchment like paper, folio size. Superbly bound. In cased in a beautiful box with lock and key. No library in India, it is presumed, has got it. The Chiefs and the Premier Princes of India who have valuable and interesting libraries in their States will find the copy as an useful and valuable addition. The price including charges being only £60.

Orders are respectfully solicited at the earliest date possible, as it is presumed, it may be sold any time, by J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta, at the offers received. Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

### J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

| | | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| POCKET KODAKS ... | ... | ... | ... 22 0 |
| FOLDING POCKET KODAKS | ... | | ... 45 0 |
| BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2 | ... | | ... 36 0 |
| Do. do. | No. 4 | ... | ... 55 0 |
| * BULLET do. | No. 4 | ... | ... 70 0 |
| CARTRIDGE do. | No. 4 | ... | ...115 0 |
| GLASSPLATE attachments for Kodak No. 4... | ... | ... | Cartridge ... 55 0 |

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. | ...Each | 1 8 |
| " FOLDING POCKET, 12 Exp. | ... | 2 8 |
| " BULL'S EYE or BULLET KODAK. | | |
| | No. 2... | 3 4 |
| " Do. do. | No. 4... | 5 0 |
| " CARTRIDGE KODAK. | No. 4... | 5 0 |

Developing and Printing undertaken.

### J. NEUBERG,

1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS " DART " BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen .....Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen .....Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

WINES, &c.,

COCKBURN'S BLACK SEAL PORT.
LONDON CLUB PORT.
LONDON CLUB SHERRY.
SLATER'S OLD HOLLANDS.
BURKE'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS.
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, an English-Built LANDAU and a Pair of Bay ARAB HORSES. Also an English boat shaped BAROUCHE just thoroughly done up. VISRAM EBRAHIM and Co.,

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SIX for Rs. 24-0.—Gent's Soft-Fronted Shirts, in the Best Oxford Gauze Matte, made to special order in White, Pink, Pale. Blue, Heliotrope and Green ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFAUTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., at New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Shut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

STABLES TO LET.—Roomy, well-ventilated stabling for 14 horses, to be let, close to the Poona Race-course. Part will be let if all not required. Apply to HONY. SECY, Poona and Kirkee Hunt, Government House, Mahableshwar.

MAHABLESHWAR, Furnished 'RUSTAM LODGE' TO LET, most charming scenery. 6 Bed-rooms, 4 Bath-rooms, 1 Dining-room and 1 Drawing-room, Stable, out-houses, &c. Rent Rs. 700, apply to Mr. F. ORR, Mahableshwar. Also apply to Dr. FEARN for Minochere Lodge at Panchgani. Season's Rent Rs. 400.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

MUSICAL ORNAMENTAL LIQUOR SETS, complete with 8 glasses and 2 decanters playing 2 and 3 Tunes, Rs. 60 to Rs. 500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

LIGHT SINGLE BROUGHAM WANTED, good VICTORIA, FOR SALE, Rs. 1700. STABLE near Apollo Bunder, WANTED, May 1st. Apply "No. 9," care of this Paper.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—" G.," care of this Office.

WANTED,—OLD BOOKS on INDIA and the EAST. Scarce Oriental Works are much appreciated. Send list with reasonable prices to J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta. Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette " Office.

" A GOOD NAME AT HOME is a Tower of Strength Abroad. " This truth has been perfectly verified by the history of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS which effected their first cures in Bombay and India, where they are made and where they still have the largest sale. They are universally recognised as the best remedies for Malarious, Bilious, and Influenga fevers and mild forms of Plague. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills, and Batliwalla & Co's. Choleral are sold every where at Re. 1 per bottle, less trade discount, Sole Manufacturer, Dr. BATLIWALLA, Warli, Dadar and Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 14 per year including Postage.

FANCY FETE.—Arrival of LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE, the Governor speaking. FANCY STALLS GROUPS.—Views of Races with Grandstand and Yacht Club Races, now on view at Messrs. RAJA SEEN DAYAL and SONS, Royal Photographic Salon. By appointment to H. I. M., the Queen Empress of India.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the " Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The " Speciality " 11×8. Mounted 18×14. Likeness guranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the " Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the " Bombay Gazette" Office

CONCENTRATED FEVER TINCTURE prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, has met with marked success in the treatment of Intermittent, Remittent and Jungle Fevers. Price Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 18. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking " CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the " cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

### INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the " Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 20th Inst., and the following day at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Street, opposite the old Secretariat by order of the concerned, the remaining stock in trade of Mr. Joosub Abba, (Cheap Jack and Co.) Tailor and Outfitter, consisting of woollen, cotton and merino ladies and gents' socks and stockings, guernseys, hats, neckties, shirts steel trunks, hat boxes, buttons, boots and shoes, ready made woollen and white sleeping suits, embroidered table covers, blankets, Gladstone bag, sliding glass door cupboards, show cases, sewing machine on stand, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers, and is on view.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Grant Building, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, wind proof lamps, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, cooking stove, etc., the property of H. B. WHITBURN, Esq.

The property is on view.

HIGH COURT,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No, 245 of 1896.

Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Chowksey ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Framjee Hosangjee Kharas and others ..... Defendants.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, TOMORROW SATURDAY, the 21st instant, the undermentioned valuable landed properties by order of Messrs. Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Chowksey and Framjee Hosangjee Kharas, the surviving Trustees of a Gujerati writing of settlement, dated 17th July, 1889, made by one Hosangjee Hormusjee Kharas, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree made in the above suit, bearing date the 9th day of September, 1897.

LOT NO. 1 AT 4 P.M.

All those 3 several pieces of Foras freehold new salt batty ground, situate at the proposed Foras Road, near the Textile Mill in the City of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey Nos. 2997 and 2962, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under ward No. 3037 and street No. 502, all which pieces of land containing by admeasurement 30,939 square yards or thereabouts, one of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east in part by the property of R. A. Wadia, in part by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., and in part by the property of Gasinath Dewjee Dhuru, on or towards the west in part by the said properties of the said Sir D. M. Petit, Bart. and C. D. Dhuru and in part by the property of N. N. Wadia, on or towards the north by the proposed Foras Road, and on or towards the south by the property of the new Century Mill, the second of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east by the property bearing new survey No. 2963, on or towards the west by the property of Sir D. M. Petit Bart., on or towards the north by a public water drain and on or towards the south by the proposed Foras Road ; and the third of which pieces of land is bounded on or towards the east partly by the property of the said Sir D. M. Petit Bart., on or towards the west and north by a public water drain and on or towards the south by the proposed Foras Road.

LOT NO. 2 AT 5 P.M.

All that piece of Foras freehold new salt batty ground situate at DeLisle Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey Nos. 2947 and 2948, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under ward No. 2345 and street Nos. 550 and 552, containing by admeasurement 5702 square yards more or less and bounded on or towards the east by the DeLisle Road, on or towards the west by the Wadia Mill, on or towards the north partly by a tank and on or towards the south by the property of Antonio Manoel Luis.

N. B.—The above will be put up first in two separate lots, and if the offers made are inadequate, then they will be immediately sold in small lots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. N. M. Cama, Solicitor, at his office, No. 16, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, etc.

1 S-B. Winchester repeating rifle.
1 D.-B. B.-L. gun, by Williams and Adams, in leather case.
1 D.B. B.L. pin fire gun in case, with implements by Jamieson.
1 D.B. pin fire gun, by Madley (London), in case.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Trentham Hall—
20 cwt steel stone breaking hammers, 1 1-2 lbs.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. Moses W. Luckey, consisting of wearing apparel, silver flask, napkin rings, salt cellars and spoons, tray, ivory rule, time pieces, silver and copper coins, books of views, spirit level, tiffin basket, portmanteaus, opera glasses, teakwood polished box in leather case, iron cot, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

A few pneumatic new and second hand bicyles.
1 second hand light victoria.
1 light miniature brougham.
1 light dogcart.
1 second hand office shigram.
1 handsome Japanese lap dog.

The property of the late F. W. Stevens, Esq.:—

1 Handsome strong built victoria with a powerful Waler and a set of harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NAGPADA TANK STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Shaik Abdoola bin Shaik Ebrahim, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs of the deceased mortgagor, Shaik Katal Mahomed bin Shaik Muckdoom, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of March, 1885, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the west of Nagpada Tank Street, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Katal Mahomed bin Shaik Muckdoom and his tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1278, now No. 3442, old Survey No. 2396, new Survey No. 3382, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 196, Street No.) 93:97, containing by admeasurement 78 7-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Nagpada or Tank Street, on the north by the house of Drab Ramadjee Vulleebhoy, and on the south by the house of Bangalee Miya Jan bin Teena Gazee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Whitehouse, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Robert, Dewjee Canjee and others, also English made drawing room furniture, crockery and glasswares, sweet toned up-right grand piano by Schonlein Berlin first rate artist's proof engravings, fancy curtains head checks, English carpet, wind proof lamps, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of R. BOLLAM, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 2 days before the sale.

FIRST-CLASS OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.
SALE OF THE DIAMOND MILLS.

Under instructions of the mortgagee Mr. Beg Mahomed Haji Abd Rahimon acting under the power of sale reserved to him for that purpose under a certain indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th December 1898, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 p.m., on TUESDAY the 8th proximo on the premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagors the Diamond Mills Ld., a Joint Stock Company registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, the property particularly described below :—

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications to be made to Messrs. Little & Co., Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold Foras land or ground situate at Elphinstone Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 17,134 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 64, 67, 225, 50, 52, 65, 78, 197, and 16, new Nos. 4949, 1262 2-B ; 1935 and 15-12/32, new Survey Nos. 1-1935 and 6-1938, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward G, No. 3457, Street No. 921, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Nanun Mahomed, on or towards the south by the Elphinstone Road and properties of Hosangji Hormusji Kharas and Goculdas Currumsee and Bhai Ramchunder, on or towards the west by the tank belonging to Dhun Mills, Limited, and on or towards the east by the public passage, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Bhai Bhasker and then of Homee N. A. Wadia, and are now in the occupation of Diamond Mills, together with the Mill buildings, engine house, boilers, water tank, and all other buildings and erections and all fixtures, fences, ditches, ways, water courses, lights, sewers, drains, wells, lights, easements, privileges, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments and premises or any part thereof, actually or by reputation, belonging or in any wise appertaining or usually held or occupied therewith or reputed to belong or be appurtenant thereto, and all and singular the plant and machinery and all other the steam and other engines, boilers, machines fixed and moveable machinery, plant, tapparatus, and all tools fixtures implements, and utensils erected, fixed, or placed upon the said hereditaments and premises, and which are comprised in the mortgage above referred to.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th April, 1900.

### MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF HAINES ROAD.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 367 of 1899.

Framroz Jamshed Aga ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Kikabhai Abdually ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the final decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of January, 1900, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. by order of Mr. C. A. Turner, the Special Commissioner appointed for the aforesaid purpose, at the premises THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 20th day of April, 1900, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the defendant in the following property :—

All that piece of leasehold land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Haines Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 433 3-9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under G ward, Nos. 43 (31, 4 (49), Street Nos. 48 D. D. 48 N. N. and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Dhanji Goolam Hoosein Lakrawalla, on or towards the West and South by the land and passage belonging to the Paranda (Original Lease Haroon Mahomed) and on or towards the North by the Haines Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said special Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Dapitary and Ferreira, attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 109, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th April, 1900.

## 'TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS

AT CAIRO, AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF OUR OWN WORLD-RENOWNED HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Also Importers of the following :—

Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ld., McDowell & Co., Oakes, & Co., Ld,, and " The Planters."

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.
AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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" The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—" Sunday Times."
" Several lengths ahead of all its competitors.'—" Staffordshire Advertiser."
" It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated ' newspaper ' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—" Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
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" Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—" Piccadilly.

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India of the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYOGUNN, " St. James's Budget " Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

TREZÜKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, " used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India :—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
*TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1900.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

*BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 5.

## BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-AGENCY :—MURREE, (April to October.)
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— " 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 5 per cent, per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay. 1st February, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

Also the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, cuphoards, bedsteads, &c., the property of Mrs. K. CHRISTIE.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong-built dog cart, in good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand strong landau.
1 chest-nut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay pony, "

## NOTICES.


TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company, will be CLOSED from the 21st April, to 4th May, (both days inclusive).

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 18th April, 1900.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS to ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite CLOCK TOWER.

ASQUITH & LORD,
Tailors and Shirt Specialist.

NOTICE.

MATHERAN.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

ATTENTION is invited to the orders of Government in the "Governmen Gazette" of the 12th October 1899.

2. (a) Persons other than owners and tenants of private Bungalows and Residents in Hotels in Matheran and (b) all servants and attendants, who come from infected areas are liable to detention in a Quarantine Camp unless provided with the certificates specified in the Government Orders.

3. These certificates should be procured from the local Plagne Authorities.

M. COLLIN, Major, I. M. S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

31st March 1900.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI CONTRACT for two years 6th June, 1900, to the 5th June, 1902), of the Mhow Circle, comprising the Mhow Cantonment and 107 adjoining Villages of the Indore Durbar will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 30th April, 1900, at 1 P.M., in the Office of the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue Mhow Cantonment.

Sealed Tenders for the above form addressed to the Assistant Agent Governor-General, Central India, Indore, will also be received and opened on the above date, but the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

Applications for the conditions of the Contract and other details should be made to the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue Mhow Cantonment.

E. LeMESURIER,
Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, C. I.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI CONTRACT for two years (6th. June, 1900, to the 5th June, 1902), of the Indore Circle, comprising the Indore City, Residency Bazar, and 114 adjoining Durbar Villages will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY, the 27th April, 1900, at 1 P.M., in the Indore Residency Court House.

Sealed Tenders for the above form addressed to the Assistant Agent Governor-General, Central India, Indore, will also be received and opened on the above day and hour, and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

Applications for the conditions of the Contract and other details should be made to the Muntazim of Sayer, Indore, in the Indore City.

E. LeMESURIER,
Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, C. I.

GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE WINTER SESSION will begin on MONDAY, October 1st. Entrance SCHOLARSHIPS of the combined value of £410 are awarded annually in September, and numerous prizes and medals are open for competition by Students of the School. The Hospital contains accommodation for 644 beds, and arrangements are being made as rapidly as possible to place the entire number at the service of the sick poor by re-opening the Wards that have been closed for want of funds for the last 15 years.

The appointments tenable by Students have recently been increased by more than £50 a year, chiefly by the addition of Clerkships and Dresserships in the Departments of Opthalmology, Gynecology and Otology.

To augment the teaching of special subjects, Registrars and Tutors have been appointed in the Opthalmic and Obstetric Departments.

All Hospital appointments are open to Students without charge, and the holders of resident appointments are provided with board and lodging.

The College accommodates 60 Resident Students under the supervision of a Warden.

The Dental School provides the full Curriculum required for the L. D. S., England.

The Clubs' Union Athletic Ground is easily accessible.

A Handbook of Information for those about to enter the medical profession will be forwarded on application.

For the Prospectuses of the School, containing full particulars as to fees, course of study advised, regulations of the College, &c., apply personally or by letter to

THE DEAN,
Guy's Hospital, London Bridge, S.E.

GUY'S HOSPITAL and PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC (M. B. London). Classes are held throughout the year. Fee 16 guineas.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOS. ROBERTS (Champion), 1868.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

RECEIVED MUSICAL MILK JUGS and TABLE FLOWER VASES, which play 1 and 2 Airs, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.


## BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 1-58m., 2-33s. Low water, 7-45m., 8-43s.

P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with English mails of the 6th inst., due to arrive at 9 a.m.

Justices' Election of a Municipal Councillor, 5 p.m.

Bombay Medical and Physical Society, University Library, 5-15 p.m.

Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

Farewell Entertainment to Mr. Justice Parsons, Esplanade House, 5-15 p.m.

Dance, B. B. and C. I. R. Gymkhana, 9 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Strait Settlements, China, and Japan, per (extra) s. s. Socotra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per (extra) s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow.

CONCERT.—Last night a concert was held in aid of the funds of the Y. M. C. A. at the Apollo Bunder. There was a good attendance; the programme was a good one and greatly appreciated. Those contributing to the evening's enjoyment were the Misses Vining, Mayhew, Morris, Messrs. H. O. Coates, T. Hewson, F. E. Anderson, A. L. H. Rhenius and F. W. J. Vining.

DEATH OF THE ACTING DEPUTY SHERIFF.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. R. W. Liebschwager, acting Deputy Sheriff of Bombay, which occurred suddenly, on Wednesday night. The deceased was appointed to officiate as Deputy Sheriff in June last, previous to which he had been for many years a Superintendent in the Public Works Department. He was in his fortieth year at the time of his death.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Duquesne Greys | Ross |
| Overture | Tancredi | Rossini |
| Selection | Genevieve de Brabant | Offenbach |
| Spanish Waltz | Trorero | Translateur |
| Selection | Little Christopher Columbus | Caryll |
| Polka | Off We Go | Coote |

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Din Mahomed Latiff, an old offender, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, with house-breaking and theft, of brass and copper utensils, of the value of Rs. 10, the property of Ameena, a Mahomedan woman, who resides at Girgaum. Complainant and accused are acquainted with each other. On Tuesday night, during the absence of Ameena from home, accused broke open her place, and carried away a number of brass and copper utensils, which he then sold to some neighbours. The accused pleaded that as the woman was his kept mistress, he had an equal right to the property. He admitted three previous convictions and was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

A DAY-LIGHT BURGLAR.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Pochia Premji, a Hindu, was charged by Inspector Mayers, with house-breaking and theft of a metal watch, of the value of Rs. 10. On Wednesday evening, one Goverdhandas Cursondas, a clerk, who resides at Mandvi, locked up his room and went to a dinner party, at his friend's house, in the same street. While there Goverdhandas was informed that his room had been broken into. He immediately proceeded to his room and, on entering, caught the accused with a metal watch in his hand. He handed over the accused to the police. The magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN.—Mr. Hormushaw Eduljí, proprietor of a coach-building establishment in Lucknow, who is at present residing in Bombay, has made a report to the police that his gold watch and gold chain, of the value of Rs. 600, were stolen from the sitting-room of his house at Tardeo, on Wednesday morning. The complainant states that, about 9 o'clock in the morning of the day in question he was sitting in an easy chair in the verandah, when he saw a Hindu, who looked like a Soortee, come out of his sitting-room. Complainant asked the man what he wanted, and he replied that he had come to see the manager of Greaves Cotton and Co.'s Mill. On the complainant informing the man that the manager did not live there, he went downstairs. About two hours after complainant went into the sitting-room to wind his watch, which was in his bundee and found it missing together with the chain.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Mohima, a labourer, aged about thirty-five years. The deceased was employed in the Ripon Bone Crushing Mill. On Wednesday last, deceased was seated on the powder machine in the mill and while getting down from it he tripped and fell, and his right foot getting entangled in the belt of the shaft he was carried round and thrown heavily on the ground. He was picked up unconscious and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that his right leg was crushed, and completely detached from the upper part. His right forearm was also fractured. Immediately after admission, amputation of the right thigh was performed, but the deceased gradually sank and died in the evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

INFRINGEMENT OF PLAGUE RULES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Raghu Dhondu, tindal of a country-craft, called Bhawani, was charged with contravening plague rules under Section 271 of the Indian Penal Code, Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. Ashbury, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Nicholson stated that he had been instructed by Government to attend to this prosecution in order to see that a deterrent penalty be inflicted, as only the other day a boat came from Goa to Bombay with some cases of plague on board. In the present case the accused on the 8th instant took three extra passengers on his boat booked for Tuticorin without their being medically examined by the Health Officer of the Port. At three o'clock on the morning of that day he was about to put out to sea from the Stone Bunder, when the vessel was boarded by Constable Stuart, and his action discovered. Mr. Ashbury, in admitting the guilt of the accused, pleaded for mercy. He said his client was not aware of the rules and had made no attempt at concealment. He also asked the Court to take into its consideration the fact that the accused had received notice of dismissal from his employer and had been detained in custody for about eleven days. The accused was fined Rs. 50.

## THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—The Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, Bar-at-Law, Acting District Judge of Thana, proceeded on one and a half month's leave of absence on the 11th instant. Mr. Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, B.A., LL.B., will receive charge of the office of the District and Sessions Judge of Thana on the 1st proximo. Mr. A. L. M. Wood, Assistant Collector and Forest Settlement Officer, Thana, has been transferred to Broach.

The water-works, constructed by the Local Board to supply the residents of Moorbad with drinking water, was opened to the public by Rao Bahadur Narayan Gopal Raje, B. A., Mamlatdar and First Class Magistrate of Moorbad, on the 1st instant.

It is stated that half of the number of six thousand famine-stricken employed on the Famine Relief Works, at Pokharan Tank and on the Ghore Bunder Gaimookh Road in Thana, have run away during the past week.

At the quarterly general meeting of the Thana Municipality, held yesterday, the following persons were re-elected members of the managing committee for the next three months:—Messrs. Mukoondrao Anant Ovalekar (chairman), Cawasjee Byramjee Divecha, Noor Khan, and Tribhowan Jamnadas.

Mr. Dhekny, clerk of the Huzur Treasury Account Office, Thana, has been appointed Civil Officer in charge of the famine-stricken people employed on the Municipal Pokharan Tank last week.

A halvai of Kalyan and eight other Hindoos, who were charged with riotous conduct and having voluntarily caused hurt to Shaik Mahomed on the day of Ganpati festivals at Kalyan, in September last, were tried by Mr. A. Wood, Assistant Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, last week. The accused halvai was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and others were fined, each ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Six births (five males and one female) and twenty-two deaths (including two deaths from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.

A young man of the Sonar caste died, of black plague, in Fakir Shet's Chawl, near the Roman Catholic Church, on Saturday last. His father died on the previous day.

Dead rats have been found in Bhivandi, in the Thana District lately. Three fresh cases of plague took place there during last week.

In the Civil and Police Hospital at Thana, the thermometer readings ranged from 85 to 98 degrees in the shade on Sunday last.


"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLAND'S GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.


## BOMBAY COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.

NEW JUSTICES.

THE following names have been added to the list of Justices for the Town and Island of Bombay:—

Mr Ardeshir Byramji Patel.
Major R J Baker, MD, IMS.
Mr Oscar Theodore Barrow, ICS.
Mr Stanhops L F Bayley, barrister-at-law.
Mr William A E Blakeman.
Mr C C Boyd, ICS.
Mr Chunilal D Saraiya.
Mr Franck Morris Coleman.
Mr J Cornwall.
Mr E F Dawson, AMICE.
Mr Peter J L De Souza.
Mr Dharamsi Morarji Gokaldas.
Mr Dorab Jamsetji Tata.
Mr S M Edwardes, ICS.
Mr Ferdunji Framji Karaka.
Mr Evelyn Gray, barrister-at-law, ICS.
Captain Thomas Y Greet, RN.
Mr Gulam Hussein Allana
Mr Haji Ahmed Dewji
Khan Saheb Haji Ibrahim Haji Suman Patel
Mr Heerji Ghelabhai Padamsi
Lieut-Colonel W H Henderson, FRCS, IMS.
Mr Claude H A Hill, ICS
Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram
Mr Hormasjee Sorabjee
Mr W H K Howard
Mr D M Inglis
Mr J C R Johnston
Major John Lloyd Thomas Jones, MB, IMS.
Mr Lukhmanji Sulemanji
Mr R J C Lord, ICS
Major Alexander Milne, M B, I M S.
Mr J Monteath, C S I, ICS.
Mr Narsu Saibu.
Mr Nigel Fairbolt Paton.
Mr Pherozsha Bomanji J Dadabhoy.
Mr Purushotam Harlschandra.
Dr Ratanshaw Tamulji Nariman, M D.
Mr Rustam Sorabji Powvals.
Mr Ruttonsi Mulji
Mr Henry Solomon.
Mr Sundernath D Khote.
Sir Andrew Wingate, K C I E, I C S.

NAMES REMOVED.

The following names have been removed from the list of Justices:—

Abdul Aziz Ibrahim.
Anderson, John Cousmaker, Bar-at-Law.
Anderson Joseph.
Lieut-Colonel F C Barker, M D, I M S.
Bedford, W.
Branson, J C E, I C S.
Brendon, B A, I C S,
Dias, J M,
Edgerley, S W, C I E, I C S.
Fawcett, C G H, I C S.
Fernandez, J F.
Fleet Captain Henry L, R N.
Gelabhai Haridas, Rao Bahadur.
Haji Muhatemad Ibrahim.
Allas Bapu Saheb Jitekar.
Hathoramahwaize, James Thomas, M A.
Hojel, Capt J G, M B, I M S
Jackson, A M T, M A (Oxon) Bar-at-Law, I C S
Jamsetji Cursetji Kama
Jehangir Dossabhai Framji
Johnston, G R
Kelly, Edward William,
Kennedy, R M, I C S
Martin, Lieut, Col G W
Maxwell, W I C S
Merwanji Sorabji Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy
O'Callaghan, J,
Rattansi Mulji
Shamrao Pandurang
Soloman, Selim
Stevens, F W, C I E, C S E
Stewart, R B, M A, (Oxon) I C S,
Symonds, W P, I C S
Thacker, W
Thompson, H M, B A, (Dub) M Inst C E
Townsend, G B
Wilson, Commander G, R I M
Wilson, P R
Wood, A L M, I C S

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A SAD TALE OF WOE.

IMPERATRIX VS. GIRJA WOMAN.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. M Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, who, in February last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life.

The Sessions Judge remarked in his finding that the facts of the case were very simple. In the afternoon of Sunday, the 5th November last, one Ambu of Chopdi, noticed the corpse of a child floating in his well and gave information to the patel. The latter got the corpse out in the presence of a panch. It was the corpse of a girl 1½ year of age, and there were two copper rings on the ankles. There were no external marks of violence. The patel made enquiries, but could not identify the child as belonging to any one in the village. The next morning he saw the accused and an old man, her father, sitting by another well outside the village. He questioned her, as she had been begging the day before in the village with a child. The accused made a statement and took the patel to the well in which the corpse had been found. The corpse was also shown to her, when she made a further statement. The accused was then arrested and placed before a magistrate, when she made a detailed confession. She said that she was coming begging and reached Chopdi that Sunday morning. She begged a bit of bread in Chopdi and gave it to her child to eat but that afterwards, as she was passing the well, she threw the child into the well, as it worried her by sucking at her empty breasts. The medical evidence showed that the death of the child was due to drowning. One Dhondi said she actually saw the accused throw the child into the well. Rama, another witness, said he saw the accused with the child at the well on Sunday morning. The accused's father, Shewram, stated that she had been deserted by her husband and had, with her child, taken refuge in his house for some time; that when the food supply failed, she went out from village to village begging with her child. He met her at Chopdi without her child, and she told him it had died at Banala, but when the patel came up and questioned her, she hesitated and then took the patel and villagers to the well. The accused repeated her confession to the committing magistrate and said she threw her child into the well, as she despaired of getting enough food for herself and her child. In the Sessions Court, the accused said the child fell into the well, and that when she called for help the villagers and patel came and beat her and forced her to confess to having thrown the child in. She admitted, however, before the Sessions Court that she falsely told her father that the child had died at Banala. Mr. Pratt thought the charge was clearly established. The least sentence that he could pass was one of transportation for life; but as the act was that of a woman abandoned by her husband and driven to despair by hunger and want, Mr. Pratt proposed at the expiry of the period of appeal to refer the case to Government for the exercise of its clemency. The accused was sentenced to transport ation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the appeal, directing the Sessions Judge to bring the case to the notice of Government.

## HIGH COURT.—APRIL 20.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

To Speak to the Minute of the Decree.

1035-356-98—Captain and V—J L Antao vs Ardaseer Byramjee Limboowalla and others—Payne G S and M. Dadhiary and F.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.)

For final decision under Court Fee's Act.

Petition for Probate of the Codicil to the last Will and testament of Cullandas Kirparam deceased—Craigie L and O. Narrondas Cullandas—Petitioner.

For Dismissal of Caveat.

33-99—Mansukial D and J—Sakhibai vs Harkretai and another—Wadia and G.

Long Cause.

165-99—Crawford B and Co—Talbai vs Jairam Waljee—Wadia and G—For dismissal.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Consent Decree.

217-1900—Ardesir H and D—Abdul Sukoor Hajee Joonas and another vs Hanifabai and others—K D Shroff.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

424-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Mithabai vs Canjee Arjoon—Smetham B and N. Part heard.

205-94—Roughton and H—Kalidas Karsondas vs Abdool Karim Abdool Saccur—Ardasir H and D.

621-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Sitaram Guru Gangadasjee vs Damoder Narsey and others—Janardhan and A. and B and K.

700-99—In person—Khooba Sabla and another vs Allarakhia Dewraj and others—Thakurdas D C and H.

611-99—Bicknell M and M—Ayeshabai and another vs Hajee Saboo Sidick—Takurdas D C and H.

502-98—Payne G S and M—Harridas Ruttonsey vs Ruttonsey Callianjee and others—Bhaishunker and K.

629-99—Khunderao and S—Esmail Meeya Aba Miya vs Antone Francis Fernandes.

745-98—Pestonjee R and K—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Anandrao Venayek and others—Crawford B and Co. and Craigie L and O and Little and Co.

395-99—Payne G S and M—Kilcabbey Khushal vs Charles Agnew Turner and anothers—Manshukial D and J.


SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.


## THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 17th April were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette".

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 16th, 7 feet against 6 feet 4 4-5 inches on same date last year. Rain during week in 7 talukas, maximum 21 cents at Manjhand, minimum 3 cents at Ketí Bandar. Cattle weak in all talukas except Dadu. Price of wheat at Karachi 9, of Jowari 10, of bajri 9, of rice 5 3-4, and of Bombay grass 17½ seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—Rain during week 1 cent in Shikarpur and 2 cents at Mehar. Harvesting of rabi crops and threshing continues. Lands being prepared for next season in Shikarpur and Kambar talukas. Fodder supply insufficient in Labdarya, Kambar, Robri and Mirpur talukas, and scarce in Ubauro taluka. Cattle dying of starvation in Ubauro taluka. Price of wheat 13, of jowari 12 1-2, of bajri 10 1-2 and of rice 9 seers per rupee. Price of fodder 7 annas per maund.

Hyderabad.—Average rainfall of 29 cents in four talukas during week. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Cattle in fair condition in Badin, Guní, Moro and Kandiaro talukas. Price of rice varying from 8 to 11 1-4, of wheat from 9½ to 11, of jowari from 9 to 12 1-2, and of bajri from 9 to 10 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of dry karbi varying from 4 annas to Re. 1-5-0 per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Fodder scarce in Kashmor taluka. Price of jowari 12 seers 4 chataks, of bajri 12 seers, of wheat 11 seers, and of rice 8 seers per rupee. Price of karbi 9 annas 7 pies per maund.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain during week 25 cents at Mirpur Khas, 24 cents at Khipra, 17 cents at Sanghar, 2 cents at Diplo, and 30 cents at Nagar. Harvesting of wheat in progress. Threshing of rabi crops commenced in Sanghar taluka. Condition of cattle not good. Prices of rice and bajri at Mirpur 7 1-2 and 9 1-2, at Sanghar 12 and 11, at Umarkot 11 and 9 1-4, and at Diplo 10 and 8½ seers per rupee. Prices stationary elsewhere.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 14th April 1900)—Rain during week maximum at Parantij 50 cents, minimum at Modasa 28 cents. Sowing of hot weather crops in progress in all talukas. Scarcity of drinking water felt in Viramgam taluka. Fodder supply insufficient. Condition of cattle not improving. Prices of food-grains stationary. Price of jowari 9 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 10 seers, of rice 2nd sort 9 seers 40 tolas, and of karbi 30 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Reaping of irrigated crops progressing. Cattle in very poor condition. Average price of maize 9, and of bajri 7 3-4 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Cotton-picking continues in Hansot mahal Fodder supply scanty. Grass not available in Amod and Vagra talukas.

Surat.—Harvesting of irrigated crops in progress in Bardoli, Olpad, and Jalalpor talukas. Lands being prepared for cultivation. Condition of fodder supply and Agricultural stock fair. Price of jowari slightly risen.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 11th, 14th, and 16, and 2° warm on 12th and 13th; temperature normal on 15th and 17th. Vavour in air excessive on 11th, 12th, 14th, and 17th, and normal on 13th, 15th, and 16th. Abnormal wind northerly on 11th and southerly on 14th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Burning of rab materials in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Price of rice 2nd sort in seers per rupee, 6 at Mokhada, 7½ at Mahim, 7½ at Bhiwndi and Vada, 8 at Dahanu, 9 at Shahapur, 9½ at Murbad, Kalyan and Bassein, and 10 at Umbargaon and Thana.

Kolaba.—Reaping of rabi crops completed. Rab operations and repairs to embankments in progress. Fodder supply insufficient, Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains and fodder stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Slight rain during week in three talukas maximum 4 cents at Malvan, minimum 2 cents, at Devgad. Burning of rab materials, reaping of summer crops, and preparation of lands for next season in progress. Summer crops in fair condition. Prices steady in all talukas except at Rajapur and Chiplun. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 9 seers 78 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 8 seers 64 tolas at Mandangad to 9 seers 79 tolas at Devgad. Price of nachni at Ratnagiri 9 seers 79 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 10 seers 10 tolas at Dapoli to 12 seers 75 tolas at Malvan. Price of dry fodder varying from 2 annas per maund at Sangameshvar to 11 annas 5 pies at Vengurla.

Khandesh.—Threshing of rabi crops and preparation of lands for next season continue. Fodder insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory owing to scarcity of fodder. Cattle suffering for want of either water or fodder.

Nasik.—Reaping of rabi crops completed in Nasik and Igatpuri talukas and in progress in Dindori, Niphad, Malegaon, Nandgaon and Kalvan talukas. Irrigated fodder crops in good condition in Malegaon taluka. Lands being prepared for next season in Sinnar taluka. Burning of rab materials in progress in Peint taluka. In the hills condition of cattle and fodder supply is still fair, but in other places cattle are suffering for want of fodder, as in Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas for want of water also. Cattle dying in numbers for want of fodder, and water in Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas. Prices of food-grains generally steady. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas of wheat 7 seers 53 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 10 tolas, and of nagli 8 seers 73 tolas per rupee. Price of grass at Nasik 14 annas per 100 sheaves.

Ahmednagar.—Reaping and threshing of rabi crops continue. Condition of cattle and fodder supply unsatisfactory. Prices of food-grains and karbi at Nager stationary.

Poona.—Lands being prepared for next season in parts of the district. Condition of cattle in Indapur and Maval talukas and Mulshi petha is rather fair, while in other parts of the district it is growing worse. Price of jowari at Poona 17 lbs. 4 tolas, of bajri 16 lbs 1 3-5 tolas, of karbi 50 lbs., and of hay 65 2-3 lbs per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 14th April 1900).—Harvesting of rabi crops completed in all talukas. Crops in garden lands in fair condition in some places Fodder supply becoming scanty. Condition of milch and plough cattle fair and of others bad. Price of jowari slightly risen in Barsi, Madha, and Karmala, talukas, and stationary elsewhere. Price of wheat 7 seers 15 chataks, of rice 9 seers 12 chataks, of jowari 9 seers 6 chataks, and of bajri 8 seers 15 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Rs 2-8-0 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—Preparation of lands for next season continues in Karad, Satara, Wai, Javli, Koregaon, Patan and Khatav talukas. Grain supply sufficient. Supply of fodder and water getting scarce. Prices of food-grains risen at Koregaon, and stationary elsewhere. Prices of jowari and bajri at Satara 16 lbs. 25 tolas each and of karbi 56 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 78 cents at Hungund and 4 cents at Muddebihal. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Condition of cattle fair in five talukas and slightly affected in Indi, Singri and Badami talukas owing to insufficiency of fodder. Average price of jowari 9 seers 12 chataks, of bajri 9 seers 4 chataks, of rice 2nd sort 8 seers 2 chataks, of tur-dal 6 seers 13 chataks and of karbi 158 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week, 60 cents at Belgaum 26 cents at Gokak and 3 cents at Khanapur. New plantations of sugarcane at Hukeri withering for want of water. Fodder dear, and cattle selling cheap. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Dharwar.—Rain during week at nine stations, ranging from 2 inches 64 cents at Karajgi to 1 cent at Hubli and Nargund; none at Ranebennur. Hangal, Kalghatgi and Bankapur. Cotton picking completed in the district. Lands being prepared for ensuing season in Dharwar, Hubli Navalgund, Bankapur, and Hangal talukas. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder supply reported to be scarce in nine talukas and water supply deficient in eight talukas. Prices of food-grains and karbi almost stationary.

Kanara.—Slight rain during week throughout the district except at Karwar, Ankola, Bhatkal, Sirsi and Honavar; maximum 30 cents at Siddapur, minimum 2 cents at Kumta. On coast hot weather crops in fair condition and reaping continues. Above ghats hot weather crops in fair condition except in Supa petha, where they are withering for want of sufficient water. Planting of sugarcane continues in some places. Fodder supply fairly sufficient. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Price of rice at Karwar 18 lbs. 20 tolas, and of ragi 20 lbs. 8 tolas, Price of dry grass one rupee per maund.

Rajkot.—Wheather hot. Reaping of wheat and sowing of hot weather jowari progressing. Fodder supply extremely scarce. Cattle being maintained on fodder crops. Average price of wheat 7 seers 70 tolas, of bajri 7 seers 50 tolas, of jowari 8 seers 60 tolas, and of gram 8 seers 10 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week 15 cents on the 11th instant Price of bajri 8, and of jowari 9 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Standing crops in fair condition. Reaping operations continue. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory for want of fodder and water. Price of bajri 17, of jowari 19, of wheat 17 of rice superior 13 and of rice inferior 19 lbs per British rupee.


THE STRAIGHT TIP for the winner is anxiously sought for prior to any of our great races, and the joy or sorrow of the recipients is largely measured by the amount of money they afterwards win or lose. There is no uncertainty, however, or anfinished suspense, as to the result of using Holloway's Pills and Ointment. After a fair trial the again is sure and great. The Pills, taken occasionally in prescribed doses, keep the diggestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the impoverished blood with richer materials. The Ointment is a grand remedy for the removal of rheumatic pains, wounds, sores, ulcers, cuts, or bruises.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.


## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 10th April.

Read memorandum from the engineer, dated 31st March 1900, submitting applications from the following licensees for the renewal of their licenses for cleaning, painting, and repairing vessels in the Merewether Dry Dock:—

Messrs. Charles Brown and Co., Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co., Messrs. Shepherd & Co., the Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co. the Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld. the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Mr. Haji Cassum Joosub, Mr. Bomanji Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. Cowasji Jamsedji, and Mr. Rustomji Shapoorji.

Resolution—The licenses may be renewed for the year ending 31st March 1901. In future application for the renewal of annual licenses should be submitted not later than the 15th March.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 30th March 1900, sanctioning the Trustees' Budget Estimate for 1900-1901. Submitted note by the Acting Assistant Secretary, dated 5th April 1900,

Resolution—To be recorded.

Submitted the explanatory note by the chairman, dated 6th April 1900.

Copy of the chairman's explanatory note, including the statement above referred to, having been furnished to each trustee was not read.

Resolution—To be recorded.

7. Read the following extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the Land Committee held on the 2nd April 1900:—Read Report No 803, dated 30th March 1900, from the engineer forwarding amended plan and specification submitted by the lessees of a proposed ice factory at Mody Bay. Submitted previous papers including trustees' resolutions, dated 1st and 28th August 1899, respectively. The plan and specification were only considered, and it was resolved to recommend the Board to sanction them subject to all Port Trust and Municipal requirements being fulfilled. It was proposed to recommend that six months' "Free time" be allowed from the date of entry on the land or any part of it, and that a further deposit equal to twice the whole rent for this period be paid before the land is handed over. Rent shall commence from the date of completion of the building in carcase or the "expiry of the free period whichever may be earlier." Submitted the amended plan and specification of the porposed ice factory above referred to.

Resolution—The recommendations of the Land and Railways Committee are approved and sanctioned subject to provision being made for a sufficien number of servants' quarters.

Read, letter from the engineer dated 3rd April 1900, forwarding plan and specification of a building to be erected on leasehold R. [illegible] No. 648, situate at Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, offering remarks and recommending that the same be passed provided all Municipal requirements be fulfilled.

Submitted the plan and specification above referred to.

Resolution—The plan and specification are sanctioned subject to all Port Trust and Municipal requirements being complied with.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

For week ending 6th April 1900.

| | On 31st March 1900 | Total from 1st to 6th April 1900 | Total from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into Harbour | 5 | 17 | 1,004 |
| Vessels piloted out of Harbour | 4 | 19 | 1,015 |
| Vessels transported | 1 | 11 | 642 |
| Vessels attended to | 0 | 2 | 64 |
| Vessels warped | 0 | 0 | 59 |

For week ending 6th April 1899.

| | On 31st March 1899 | Total from 1st to 6th April 1899 | Total from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into Harbour | 1 | 17 | 1,019 |
| Vessels piloted out of Harbour | 0 | 18 | 1,012 |
| Vessels transported | 3 | 7 | 661 |
| Vessels att

# PIANOS.

MAHABLESHWAR. SEASON.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent Consols | £101 5-16—1-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | £101 1-4 unchanged |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | £111 " |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Govt Securities | £81 1-8 " |
| Bar Silver in London | 27 3-8+1-16 |
| " New York | 59 5-8 plus 1-8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25 19—1 |
| " New York | 4 87 5-8 plus 1-8 |
| Discount Bank of England | 4 per cent. unchanged |
| " Short London Bills | 4 1-8 per cent. " |
| " Indian Bank Bills | 4 per cent. " |

Arrival.—Imperatrix.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India yesterday for Rs. 35,00,000

Rs. 8,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 3,40,000 " to Bombay.
Rs. 3,00,000 " to Madras.
Rs. 14,70,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d. (min. rate) received in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d. (min. rate) received in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15 97.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS—
Rs. 2,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. ... " to Bombay.
Rs. ... " to Madras.
Rs. 2,20,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (min. rate) received in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (min. rate) received in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta 16·03.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 31,90,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 30,00,000.

Extra allotments.—*Nil.*

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady at yesterday's rates with little business doing. Ready Telegraphic was given at 1s. 3 31-32d. and Bank Demand at 1s. 4d. for the mail, but nothing under 1s. 4 7-32d. for Credits could be done.

Bank Telegraphic ready...1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s 3 31-32d.
Do. May to Dec...1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand ready ...1s. 3 31-32d to 1s 4d.
Do. May to Dec.....1s. 4d.
3 months' sight credits .....1s. 4 7-32d. any time
3 months' sight Francs .....170 1-2
Shanghai, 30 days' sight .....Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do. .....Rs. 143 1-2
Japan do. .....Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96 5-16 soon after declining to Rs. 96 1-4, at which it remained throughout the day with buyers at the close. The Bank of Bombay rate of interest is unaltered.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Press and Mill shares are steady and in some cases have improved Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. Manockji Petit's rose to Rs. 1,770 on its being known that a dividend of Rs. 50 was declared.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Mazagon S. and W. Co. | 47 1-2 |
| Leopold " | 170 |
| Currimbhoy " | 720 |
| New Indian Cotton Press Co. | 135 |
| New Mofussil " | 350 |
| Treacher and Co. Ld. | 1,040 |
| Commercial Bank of India Ld. | 79 |
| Municipal 5 per cent. Tansa | 117 |
| Do. 5 per cent. Sanitary | 114 |

FREIGHTS.—The Elax has filled up at 13s. for Genoa or Marseilles, and the Trentham Hall is filling up for Liverpool at 14s. 6d. In the Ispania 16s. has been paid for Liverpool and 16s. 6d. in the Dalmatia for Dunkirk, while further engagements in the Othello for May have been booked at 16s.

COALS.—A line of Jardines has been sold for May at Rs. 15-8 and another, 3,000 tons, July to December, at Rs. 14, while re-sales of same quality for ready delivery have been made at 16s. In Bird's Navigation a line was done for next year at Rs. 13-8, and a small lot of Singareni for May, 200 tons, was placed for May. In Muir's business has been done at Rs. 13-12 for second half of this and next year.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—The market is steady and business has done at yesterday's rates. Sellers are now asking 8 annas per candy more.

CASTORSEED is firm with rates unchanged.

RAPESEED is also firm without any change in prices.

POPPYSEED.—The market is quiet at Rs. 7-14.

LINSEED.—In a firm market bold grain is quotad Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 8-9 with Rs. 8-5 for small grain, at which rates there is a good enquiry.

COTTON is quiet without much change in rates, in which, if a reduction had been made, might have induced Exporters to have bought more, whereas they bought sparingly. A line of 4,000 bales was taken by one mill, the others taking very little.

Contracts for old crops unaltered while new are Re 1 to Rs. 2 lower.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Fine ready | 220, | May 215, | Jan. (1901) 174 |
| " F. G. | " | 215 | |
| Broach Fine | " | 240 | |
| " Good | " | 234 | March (1901) Rs. 199-200 |
| Bhow. Good | " | 225 | |

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier, Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Exports 500 bales. Imports 37,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 14-32d.—1-16 Arrivals closed quiet.

Egyptian Fair Brown, [8d. plus 1-16 from 3rd April.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

| April | April-May | July-Aug. | Oct.-Nov. | Jan.-Feb |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·21 | 5·18 | 5·11 | 4·33 | 4·22 |
| —1-16 | —1-16 | —3-64 | —1-64 | —1-3 |

Cotton in New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Ports | 9,000 bales. |
| Exports to Great Britain | 10,000 " |
| Do Continent | 5,000 " |
| Mid-Uplands | 9 7-8 unchanged. |
| Futures, month of July | 9·43 plus 2 |
| do do October | 8·15 plus 3 |

SEEDS.—London quotes—

Brown Bepeseed, 41s. 6d.
April May, Hamourg, buyers, steady.
Price unchanged since 8th April,

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

| | Bales of 392 lbs. |
|---|---|
| Khandeish | 37 |
| Total Omras | 37 |
| Dholleras | 26 |
| Compta and Dharwar | 1,061 |
| Westerns | 34 |
| Bengals | 167 |
| Sind | 330 |
| Persian | 164 |
| Total | 1,803 |

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

| | cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 22,369 |
| Linseed | 4,646 |
| Rapeseed | 7,591 |
| Gingellyseed | 227 |
| Poppyseed | 8,920 |
| Castorseed | 1,214 |
| Rice | 282,482 |
| Myrabollams | 7,413 |

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar ..... 4 24-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 101 5-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan | 111 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers | 64 1-8 |
| Bar Silver | 27 3-8 |

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
PORTSAID, APRIL 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

The P. & O. Co.'s Hired Transport Nankin left Simonstown for Galle on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bormida left Hongkong for Bombay on the 18th instant.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Gisela, from Trieste for Japan, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 18th instant.

The same Co.'s steamer Maria Teresa, from Bassein arrived at Colombo on the afternoon of the 18th inst.

The same Co.'s steamer Melpomene sailed from Moulmain for Bombay on the afternoon of the 18th instant.


LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.
Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.
By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FELLS—April 14, at Nayoor, Travancore, the wife of Arthur Fells, Medical Missionary, of a daughter.
LOGAN—April 16, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Ernest R Logan, of a daughter.
MORRIS—April 14, at Westward Ho, Mussoorie, the wife of T W Morris, I C S, of a son.
PREST—April 17, at Esk Bank, Nungumbaukum, the wife of C W Prest, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1900.


THE reproach of hasty legislation will not be readily attributed to the proceedings of the Local Legislative Council in the matter of the Khoti Act Amendment Bill. The necessity for amelioration of the original Act of 1880 in favour of the ryots and in consistence with the actual state of affairs was, indeed, urged upon the Government of that day as soon as the Settlement Officers were required to work according to the provisions of the Act. The sinister influences which were mainly responsible for the indiscriminate extension of the mostly-usurped and alleged rights of the Khots have long since been removed, but their effects have unfortunately remained. Of late years, however, the evidence demonstrating the helplessness of the ryots to withstand the rapaciousness of the Khots and the inability of the State to enforce the provisions of the Act, owing to their unsuitability, has accumulated so rapidly that for some time Government has been convinced of the necessity of an Amendment Bill. Conviction is, however, one thing: accomplishment is another, and, after some three or four years of preparation, at the meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona, during the last rains, the Amendment Bill was postponed for another six months, and was remitted to a Committee for report. Admitted that the land tenure in the Konkan is both varied and intricate, still the mass of material, which has accumulated in the State archives, should certainly afford sufficient food for a complete digest of the whole question. Meantime the opposition to the Amendment Bill has not been idle. Lack of energy, of education and of combination, together, preclude any intelligent support of the contemplated legislation being obtained from the ryots, whose interests must be entirely safeguarded by the watchfulness of the State. But it is otherwise with the Khots, whose organizations are distributed throughout the Konkan and numbers of them are perfectly competent to deal with the most abstruse legal questions. Astute vakils, well-educated and well-to-do traders and graduates of the University are strongly represented in the Khoti ranks, so there is never any want of acumen in pressing the interests of the Khots on the long-suffering representatives of the State. A recent meeting of the Khots, in the Chiplun Taluka, affords a clear comprehension of the lines on which the State contemplates ameliorating the condition of the harassed ryots. Chiplun is the centre of a district, in which Khotism rides rampant, and, being close to Parsheram, one of the strongholds of the Hindu religion, is especially dominated by Brahmanism. Resolutions were passed at the meeting embodying the opinions of the Khoti organization and there is no uncertain sound about them. They cut at the very roots of the Amendment Bill. The averment that the principle of the fixing of rents on the basis of multiples of the assessment is unjust both to the Khots and ryots requires explanation. The Khots' view of the question is obvious. The substitution of a certain fixed payment for an uncertain and unfair estimate of a crop can meet with no favour from them, but it is incomprehensible how the principle can be injurious to the ryots. The statement preceded another resolution to the effect that the abolition of "abhavni," or appraisement of crops, by inspection, was likely to ruin both classes, that is, Khots and ryots. The first resolution is the corollary of the second. "Abhavni" is the present system which was re-established by the Khoti Act after its abolition and supersession by the survey system for some years. Its re-habilitation was entirely due to the outcry raised by the Khots and was received with exreme despair by the ryots. But the rules regulating the crop inspections, although drawn up by experienced and mostly sympathetic officials, have been found to be abortive, outmanœuvred by the Khots, and useless for the defence of the ryots. It is always possible for the Khots to so delay their inspections on one pretence or another that the ryots have either to risk the loss of, or damage to, their crops by waiting, or by cutting them to render themselves liable to be saddled with the Khots' estimate of the produce. Such estimates never err on the lenient side and even if the Khot does not delay his inspection, the estimate made is seldom acceptable to the ryot, and what is his remedy? An application to the village patel for a punch, or committee, of impartial persons who practically do not exist. Numerous applications would obviously swamp any possibility of obtaining punches in reasonable time even if possible members could be obtained.

Previous to the introduction of the survey system the great majority of the ryots held their lands under the "makta," or contract system, whereby annual appraisement of crops was avoided. It was in fact the only system which was practical. One of the chief arguments adduced in support of the Khoti Act was that, on a reversion to the former system of payment in kind, the "makta" system would also be largely reverted to. But experience has proved the argument to be quite fallacious. Having the ryots again in their power the Khots have been exceedingly chary of re-instituting the "makta" system. The Khots only have profited by the reversion, whilst the ryots are in worse plight than ever. Hence the necessity for the State to again step in for the protection of the ryots has been entirely brought about by the action of the Khots themselves. Under the "abhavni" system, as sanctioned by the Act, Khots are generally entitled to take a one-third share of "varkas," or hill crops, and one-half share of rice. In one resolution, therefore, the Khots naturally complain that a multiple of thrice the survey assessment for rice and of twice for hill crops is inadequate. There appears, however to be no substantial ground for this complaint. Under the Native Governments, the State's share was always reckoned as one-sixth of the produce. The value of the share naturally varied with the favourableness, or otherwise, of the seasons, so that, under the survey system, mindful of the variation, a considerably lower proportion was fixed as unvarying assessment, and is actually lower than exceeding one-tenth in the case of rice and about one-fifteenth in the case of "varkas" crops. If it is assumed then that the value of a rice crop be Rs. 120, under the "abhavni" system, the Khot should get the value of Rs. 60 from the ryot and would pay Rs. 12 as assessment to the State, leaving a net profit of Rs. 48. It must be noted, however, that under the "abhavni" system in its entirety, the State's share should be one-sixth, or Rs. 20, so that the Khot's profit would be reduced to Rs. 40. Using the same figures, Rs. 120, the proposed multiple of thrice the assessment for rice, to be levied from the ryot, will give the Khot Rs. 36, out of which Rs. 12 will go as before to the State, and so leave a profit of Rs. 24 for the Khot. The proportion that should be paid by the Khot, under the "abhavni" system, viz., Rs. 20 out of Rs. 60, is one-third and under the proposed system, Rs. 12 out of Rs. 36, is also one-third.

The fact is that, since the Khoti Act, the Khots have benefitted by the moderate survey system whilst the ryots have suffered under the "abhavni" system. The State now justly and equitably recognises this and determines that the ryot, as the tiller of the soil, is equally entitled, with the Khot, to share in the benefit of the moderate assessment demanded by the State. As the State share for hill crops, as expressed by the assessment, is under the survey system, even more moderate than that for rice, it follows that the Khots have benefitted more proportionally. The objection to the sanction of the Collector being necessary before an individual Khot can be recognized as "mukhtiar" or manager, can only be described as vexatious. It is obvious that the State requires, as far as possible, an unobjectionable representative, for such, a Khot, as collector of revenue really is, and as such, his position is a responsible one. He must be, virtually, a nominee of the State, and it has ever been the Khoti scheme to repudiate the State's authority over a manager. The alternative suggested of a relinquishment of villages by Khots might not be regarded by cynical critics as an unmixed evil, but the State will probably not have much chance of welcoming such a solution of a long-standing difficulty, highly desirable though it might be. There are other resolutions which require notice, but the statement that the Forest Section of the Amendment Bill will be destructive of the Khoti rights is the most interesting. Khoti rights in forest land originated with the Khoti Act. They were notoriously granted on the assumption by Government that the Khots would not willingly accept the Act without them. Considering that the whole drift of the Act was strongly in the direction of the Khots and to the prejudice of the ryots, as is now practically acknowledged by the Government, the grant of one-third share in the revenue derived from forests was wholly unnecessary and a serious malversation of the State revenue. A superfluous sop thrown to the insatiate. Highly prejudicial to the State's interests, the section of the Act enlarged the scope of the Khots' claims without any justification, and if it be now rescinded, or even modified, there will only be a whole or partial reversion to the position, before the Act was passed, when the Khots had no rights in forest land. The omission of any resolution objecting to the manner in which co-Khots, or Khoti sharers are to pay the assessments on their holdings to the managing Khot shows, presumably, that with at least one important section of the Amendment Bill, the Khots are satisfied. It is a proof of their communistic amiability, when the protective ægis of the State over the ryot is not concerned and when there is no shaft for undermining the rights of the State.

THE project of raising a regiment of Irish Guards has been received with favour in Ireland, not on the material ground that it will provide a new opening for the employment of Irishmen, but from the sentimental consideration that it furnishes an exceptional and unexpected concession to Irish pretensions. Irishmen justly feel proud that at last the exploits and services in war rendered by their countrymen are to receive recognition. The great part played by Irish soldiers in English battles has been an unrecognised and unappreciated part, and for the first time the public has been made acquainted with the existence of an Irish Brigade during the present war in South Africa. For fifty years, at least one-fifth of the British Army, has been composed of Irishmen, but only eight foot regiments and four cavalry regiments bear Irish names. It follows that more than 30,000 Irish soldiers contribute to the reputation of English and Scotch regiments. There are consequently more Scotch regiments than Irish. Moreover, the popularity of their names, the Gordons, the Camerons, Seaforths, &c. and the prominence given them in every campaign has produced an impression of military service far in excess of the plain, simple truth. This would have been very difficult if some Pitt had taken up the subject of treating the Irish septs as he treated the Scotch clans, and given the British Army regiments, designated by the names of Kavanagh and O'Connor, Macmahon and O'Neill. A decided step towards the removal of this inequality would be taken by the formation of a regiment of Irish Guards in every respect on an equality with the Grenadiers and the two Scotch regiments of the Household Brigade. A National regiment entrusted with the permanent guard of Dublin, and at the same time forming part of the *corps d'elite* attached to the Royal Family in the capital of the Empire is a creation to which no Irishman remains indifferent. Much discussion has been going on in the Irish Press regarding the new regiment, and it seems to be the opinion that so far as possible the recruiting should be confined to Celtic Catholic Ireland, leaving Protestant Ulster outside the area of its creation. Care should also be taken that the officers in the first place should be exclusively representative of Irish families, while the necessary cadre of non-commissioned officers might be found in volunteers from the Royal Irish Constabulary and some of the Irish regiments now serving in South Africa. Finally, so important a detail in propitiating national sentiment as the uniform must not be overlooked or treated as beneath notice. The scarlet tunic must be rendered popular with green facings, and the plume in the bearskin might well be of the same national colour. The silver harp on the collar would replace the grenade, star and St. Andrew's Cross of the other Guards regiments. One drawback to the creation of the Irish Guards is that after they are constituted it will probably be extremely difficult for the other Guards regiments to get any Irish recruits.

THE mortality of Bombay City is gradually declining, the death-rate for the past week being 132·82 per thousand. This is, however, nearly 40 per cent. higher than in the corresponding week of last year, and as much as 80 per cent. in excess of the quinquennial period. The chief feature during the week has been the development of cholera, as many as 26 deaths occurring. For several weeks past there have been sporadic deaths from cholera, but considering the presence of so many people in the city, who are without any visible means of subsistence and whose food is of a very unwholesome character this is not surprising. For four successive years plague has raged, sweeping off thousands of people, and in addition there has been a severe epidemic of small-pox. The cup of affliction is surely full enough without the horrors of a cholera epidemic, but as there were 194 deaths from diarrhœa, it is not particularly reassuring. The deaths from measles numbered 52, while 72 persons succumbed to small-pox, a number which indicates the continued presence of the disease in severe form. The deaths from plague are practically the same as those occurring in the same week in 1899, but fever is still malignant, 224 fatal cases occurring. Zymotic diseases continue to claim hundreds of victims weekly, and the high death-rate among old people is maintained. Plague in the mofussil seems to have taken a renewed lease of life, and together with the presence of other deadly diseases, the death-rates are abnormally high. At Karachi the total mortality was 595, against an average of 72, and as only 283 deaths were attributed to plague it is obvious the northern port is not a desirable locality for residence. At Poona no deaths were recorded from plague but the mortality was 145, or more than double the average. The increase of plague, in the Thana district, is not surprising, on account of its nearness to Bombay. There is a very alarming increase in Cutch State, the cases going up from 282 to 443 and the deaths advancing from 231 to 366. This territory has suffered severely from the ravages of plague in the past, particularly in the second epidemic when in a few weeks out of a population of 38,000 3,808 people were swept away.

REUTER this morning tells us that Colonel Crofton, of the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, whom General Buller's Spion Kop despatches blame by implication, has been placed on half-pay. We are left in the dark as to why and for what he is blamed. But considering that Colonel Thorneycroft gets into hot water for assuming responsibility and command on the incapacitation of General Woodgate we take it that Colonel Crofton is punished for allowing him to. Colonel Crofton was Colonel Thorneycroft's senior by many years. He joined the army in 1866 and became full Colonel in 1899, whilst Thorneycroft joined the army in 1879, and only enjoys the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The London correspondent of our Allahabad contemporary is the first to throw any light upon the subject when he tells us that he wired "Reinforce at once, or all lost. General dead." He should have waited for those reinforcements and have insisted upon Colonel Thorneycroft doing likewise. The latter issued the order to retire, ignorant of the fact that the reinforcements Crofton had asked for were almost half-way up the height. Thorneycroft's gallantry during the day saved him from disaster, but Lord Roberts condemned his assumption of responsibility and command as wholly inexcusable. Colonel Crofton falls for allowing his junior to ride roughshod over him.

PRIVILEGE leave for one month from the 11th June has been granted to Sir Lawrence H. Jenkins, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the Volunteers took place last evening.

MR. J. A. MCIVER has been appointed Forest Settlement Officer, Kolaba.

LADY CURZON has arrived in Simla on return from the Viceregal tour to Quetta.

MR. A. L. M. WOOD, I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector, Broach, vice Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S.

MR. COTTON, Chief Commissioner of Assam, proceeds on three months' privilege leave at the end of the month.

REV. E. J. BOWEN, M.A., Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, has been granted furlough for two years from 1st June.

MR. D. A. THOMSON has been appointed Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, vice Mr. B. J. Hoselden, deceased.

MR. R THOM, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been granted an extension of extraordinary leave for five months.

THE Madras mails missed connection with the Raichur train yesterday and will not, therefore, be delivered this morning

THE services of Lieut. H. B. Birdwood, I.S.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Government in the Home Department.

THE HON. MR. W. C. HUGHES, M.I.C.E., Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, has been granted furlough for six months.

MR. H. L. PAINTER, B. A. (Oxon), I.C.S., has been appointed Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, N. D., vice Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S.

MR. P. C. H. SNOW, C.I.E., I.C.S., Acting Commissioner, Central Division, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month and thirteen days.

MR. P. R. CADELL, I.C.S., Personal Assistant to the Collector in the District of Poona, has been appointed a First Class Magistrate in that district.

MR. F. G. PRATT, I.C.S., Personal Assistant to the Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, has been appointed a First Class Magistrate in that district.

MAJOR C. J. SARKIES, M.B., I.M.S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL REID, Commanding in Malakand, is appointed to the Command of the Punjab Frontier Force till the arrival of General Waterfield.

MR. T. S. GREENAWAY, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Surat, has been granted furlough on medical certificate for nine months and seven days.

IT is officially announced that Mr. Fuller, Commissioner of Jubbulpore, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam during Mr. Cotton's absence on leave.

MR. DREW will hold charge of the Eastern Bengal Railway when Colonel Constable proceeds on furlough directly. It is not yet settled who succeeds permanently as Manager of the line.

MR. G. R. DANGERFIELD, Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, has been appointed a nominated member of the Municipal Board of Igatpuri in the Nasik District, vice Mr. John Graham.

MR. E. M. CARREL, Supervisor, Mora Distilleries, has been granted leave on private affairs for six months, Mr. W. C. Hurst, Distillery Inspector, Dhulia, Khandesh District, has been appointed to act for him.

THE Calcutta plague returns for Monday show a slight increase, the fresh cases reported numbering 71 and the deaths 72. Another case is reported among the Eurasian community. The total mortality was 132.

MR. DANIEL SOLOMON, Jailor of the Hyderabad Central Prison and Acting Superintendent and Jailor of the Karachi Prison, has been confirmed in the latter post, vice Khan Saheb Dadabhai Sorabsha Munsiffna.

WE learn that the Shikari, who was mauled while out-shooting with Sir George Wolseley's party some time ago, is not dead, as stated; and it is considered by no means improbable that the poor man will recover.

MR. H. A. HALL, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Prisons and Acting Superintendent of the Hyderabad Central Prison, has been appointed Superintendent of the Deccan Convict Gang, vice Mr. J. L. Taylor, retiring.

A MEETING of the Punjab Legislative Council was held in Lahore on Saturday, when the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the period of limitation of suits arising out of the alienation of ancestral land by persons subject to Punjab Customary Law, came up for consideration.

A SMALL Kimberley boy has already made history. An unexploded shell seemed to him a desirable thing; he therefore sat upon it, since it was too heavy to carry, and lustily defended it with fists and feet for three hours. The possibility of an explosion does not appear to have occurred to him, which perhaps accounts for the fact that Mr. Rhodes gave his parents £5 for the little boy's treasure trove.

PROFESSOR A. C. BRADLEY, in announcing his resignation of the Chair of English Language and Literature in Glasgow University, which he has held for eleven years, said that throughout his teaching career he had wished to write certain things—he had felt it his duty to write certain things. He thought it was the business of a professor first of all to teach, but also to write, and for himself he found it impossible to do both in a satisfactory way.

WE understand that Sir George Wolseley has mooted a scheme for building enormous barracks at Ootacamund, his idea being apparently to keep as many troops as possible on the Hills. It seems to the "Madras Mail" extremely doubtful whether the scheme will meet with approval; for apart from the question of expense it seems hardly desirable thas any very large body of British troops should be taken from Cantonments in the plains where their services might be necessary in case of riots.

YESTERDAY afternoon Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, Commanding the Forces at Bombay, returned here from his tour of inspection in the Quetta District, by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khandala. Sir Robert was accompanied by Brigadier-General Barlow, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Major Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary. On landing at the Apollo Bunder General Low was met by Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District, and Major Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Command. The arrival was private. Last night Sir Robert left the Victoria Terminus for Mahableshwar, in company of his Staff, by the Poona Passenger train. The departure was private. The usual salute will be fired this morning, announcing his departure.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 17th was 2,139, giving a death-rate of 132·82 per annum per thousand as against 92·70 the corresponding period of last year, and 58·21 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 224 died from fevers; 533, plague; 72, small-pox; 52, measles; 26, cholera; 4, leprosy; 197, phthisis; 90, diseases of the nervous system; 275, affections of the respiratory organs; 194, diarrhœa; 77, dysentery; 40, still-born; 146, old age and debility; 19, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 69; Brahmin, 50; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 1,158; Hindu low caste, 265; Musalman, 489; Parsee, 40; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 42; Eurasian 4; European, 5; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 198 as against 171, the corresponding period of last year, and 179 the average over the past five years.

The bare intimation that the Government has sanctioned a new Oudh Judicial Commissioner's court house, at an estimated cost of two-and-a-half lakhs of rupees, writes the Punjab paper, recalls an interesting controversy, dating back to 1877, when Oudh lost its separate existence by amalgamation with the misnamed North-Western Provinces. On that occasion the Judicial Commissioner's court in Lucknow was spared as a special concession to the taluqdars, who strongly insisted upon having in their midst something which they could call their very own. In point of fact the Oudh people were averse to the change, and it was with some little difficulty and after much opposition that the amalgamation was finally effected, and even then certain pledges had to be given that the judicial administration of the smaller province would be left unimpaired. In 1896 there was a crusade in favour of amalgamating the Oudh Judicial Commissioner's court with the Allahabad High Court on the plea of expediting the business of the former, then terribly in arrears. After much discussion, the threatened disruption was averted, and shortly after the Court in Oudh was strengthened by the addition of a temporary third judge to dispose of the pending cases. This has been effectually accomplished, and the Oudh litigant has now the pleasure of contemplating the prospect of prompt justice, of which a tangible feature will be the handsome edifice whereof the foundation stone was laid a fortnight ago.

The rain which has fallen throughout the Punjab since the beginning of the month, says the Lahore paper, has done harm as well as good, coming just in the middle of the harvest. The good, however, outweighs the evil, for a lot of new grass and other green fodder has been brought rapidly on greatly to the benefit of the cattle. The rain has also given a last chance, as it were, to dry land crops, whose case was otherwise quite hopeless, but may now be somewhat improved by the frequent showers. Prices show a rising tendency in several districts. Elsewhere they are unchanged. The reports from the other famine-visited provinces of India are less encouraging. The unseasonable rain has come just too late in Western India, where for the most part the spring harvest has failed. It is described, indeed, as a "signal failure" in Gujarat and parts of the Deccan, while in the former the situation is intensified by the great mortality amongst the cattle. In the Carnatic also, and parts of the Deccan a fodder famine is causing great suffering amongst the cattle. The same may be said of the Madras, Deccan, while in that Presidency generally the great water scarcity prevents the preparation of all but irrigated land for the autumn crops. The reports from the Central Provinces contain no new feature, and the famine is unabated in Central India and Rajputana. A good opium crop is reported from the North-West Provinces, and in Bengal the weather has been very favourable both to the standing crops and to the ploughing operations now in progress for autumn sowings.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### NO NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

There is nothing further from the seat of war in South Africa.

### AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT.

The War Office declines to give any information regarding the report that General Sir Charles Warren has been recalled.

### THE PAPERS ON LORD ROBERTS' STRICTURES.

The papers generally approve of Lord Roberts' outspokenness and observe that his criticisms inspire misgivings regarding the training of our officers.

### COLONEL CROFTON PLACED ON HALF-PAY.

Colonel Crofton, of the Lancasters, whom Buller's Spion Kop despatch blames by implication, has been placed on half-pay.

### THE SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

The "Standard," in an article says, the publication of the Spion Kop reports is unintelligible unless changes in the Staff are contemplated.

### THE BOERS AND CARRINGTON'S FORCE.

The "Daily Mail" says that a force of Boers has started to intercept Carrington's force from Beira.

### HEAVY RAINS IN FREE STATE.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Torrential rains in the Free State are delaying the transport work, though at the same time securing a good water-supply.

### THE SICK IN FIELD HOSPITALS.

The "Standard," in a telegram from Bloemfontein, states that there are 2,000 sick in the field hospitals.

### THE SPION KOP AFFAIR.

### PAINFUL CONTRADICTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 19.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires under date, 18th instant :—

Despatches relating Spion Kop bristle with painful contradictions. General Buller apparently ordered General Warren to hold back his right opposite Spion Kop and press his left forward so as to gain the open ground beyond, but General Warren's staff considered that the Acton Homes Road was impossible and Spion Kop essential. General Coke when ordered to attack requested a delay for the purpose of reconnoitring the enemy's position, nevertheless General Woodgate carried it successfully, falling himself.

Colonel Crofton heliographed "Reinforce at once, or all lost, General dead," thereupon General Coke advanced, he himself remaining at the foot of the hill because he was lame. General Warren after detailing the preparations adds that General Buller agreed to attack Spion Kop, but appointed Colonel Thorneycroft to command the summit.

The latter failed to reply to General Warren's repeated inquiries. General Coke reported that the situation was extremely critical, and unless the enemy's guns were silenced the men were incapable of standing another day. General Warren thereupon despatched Engineers and Artillery re-inforcements which met Colonel Thorneycroft descending, despite the vigorous protests of the senior and other officers.

Sir Redvers Buller's despatch admits suggesting Colonel Thorneycroft for the command of the hill, and adds that had Spion Kop been brought under regular military command with entrenchments and proper supplies of food and water, he is sure the hills could have been held. Yet he admits limiting the rations to three and a half days, when the operations took eight.

General Coke appears to have been ordered away just when he was useful, and nobody succeeded him. Colonel Thorneycroft saved the situation with the greatest gallantry, and inasmuch as the preparations for next day had not been commenced at nightfall, he exercised a wise discretion.

General Buller concludes :—"I thereupon withdrew the whole force. The enemy were disheartened. Their losses were greater than ours. Our men were in excellent fettle."

Lord Roberts ascribes the failure of the attempt to the unwarrantable and needless assumption of responsibility by a subordinate officer. The enemy's night fire was inconsiderable. Colonel Thorneycroft would have communicated with General Warren in a couple of hours ; yet immediately General Coke disappeared. Colonel Thorneycroft without referring to his superior authority issued an order upsetting the whole plan of the operations and rendering all the sacrifices that had been made unavailing.

The "Standard" says that the failure was due to General Buller's under-rating the difficulties of the ground and misjudging the food-supplies, and it is for this reason that Colonel Crofton and others are not censured. Had the hill been held doubtless the next day would have been a brilliant victory.

Lord Rosslyn, with the patrol of Irish Rifles, was captured near Thaba'Nchu on Saturday and has arrived at Pretoria, where 150 prisoners are reported sick.

### LORD ROBERTS' CRITICISM.

### THE ABANDONMENT OF SPION KOP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" wires, London, 18th instant :—The publication of the Spion Kop despatches has aroused mixed feelings. The "Times" and other critics applaud the outspoken candour of Lord Roberts, and believe that the official publication of his criticism will have a salutary effect on the officers in high command in South Africa.

On the other hand, in some quarters, their publication is condemned as likely to lead to mischievous results. To be thus brought before the public bar, they fear, might lead to inconvenient resignations, or worse, among the officers concerned. The case of General Gatacre is quoted as one in point, in which the white light of publicity resulted in wholly unnerving a hitherto brilliant and resourceful leader.

On the whole, however, the bulk of the opinion favours the publication of such despatches as a wholesome corrective.

The despatches show that General Warren crossed the Tugela with instructions to proceed to Acton Homes. Subsequently he determined, owing to an insufficiency of supplies, to advance by the north-east road, which necessitated the capture of Spion Kop. General Buller maintains that Colonel Thorneycroft in evacuating Spion Kop exercised a wise discretion, while General Warren, on the other hand, holds that the withdrawal was unnecessary and inexpedient.

It appears that the selection of Colonel Thorneycroft for command was made without the knowledge of General Warren.

General Coke, in command of the 10th Brigade who should have been in that position, was absent conferring with General Warren as to the plan of defence, when General Buller selected Colonel Thorneycroft for the command without informing General Coke.

Lamp-signalling from Spion Kop was impossible for some time, owing to the supply of oil failing.

### THE BOERS IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" wires :—

The Boers are in desperate straits, and the discontent of the Burghers and their unwillingness to go on with the fight single-handed is alarming. President Kruger and President Steyn, both of these worthies, in the name of their respective Governments, have issued impassioned appeals to the Colonial Afrikanders to rise against the British.

The knowledge that Lord Roberts will punish disloyalty with the utmost severity has, however, effectually checked a rebellion, and the appeals have fallen flat. This desertion by their own kith and kin, and the failure of the promised foreign assistance are disheartening the Burghers, who demand to be allowed to return to their homes.

### THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

The following are the latest casualties amongst the Indian Contingent in South Africa :—1st Devonshires—Lance-Sergt. T. Vicary, of enteric ; 2nd King's Royal Rifles—Private E. J. Slack, of enteric ; Private T. Wilson, of dysentery ; Lance-Corporal G. Hoe, of enteric ; Private J. Carney, of enteric ; Private W. Hulse, of dysentery ; Private J. Birchall, of dysentery ; Private R. Fenton, of enteric ; and Private E. Thomas, of fever. 1st Gloucesters—Private W. Butler, of enteric. 53rd Battery—Driver J. Pyatt, of typhoid.

A Cape paper says :—The rebels blame Commandant Olivier for all their misfortune, and for the hard time in store for them. They say he is a fearful liar, and only thinks of his own skin. Schoeman has a commando 500 strong at Aliwal, van Aardt 300, and Olivier 900. Schoeman and van Aardt want to surrender at Ladygrey. Olivier threatens to shoot them if they attempt to leave. It is reported that van Aardt has destroyed all the commandeering papers at Aliwal. Frans de Wet, a prominent rebel, states that he did not see the fun of going into the Free State to be shot, and preferred dying in his own country. He is now at Ladygrey, and Ries de Wet, another prominent rebel, who posted up Olivier's proclamation, acted as waiter to a few friends at Rose's Hotel, Ladygrey, when somebody called for German beer, as it was so much stronger, which created roars of laughter.

The rebels in Ladygrey are now prepared to fight against Free Staters should they march against Ladygrey.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

### THE AGITATION AGAINST CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.

LONDON, APRIL 19

Reuter (Shanghai) says an Edict has been issued ordering the Viceroys and Governors of Provinces to warn popular organisations to refrain from acts of hostility against Native Christians and to punish severely such acts.

### AFFAIRS IN ASHANTI.

H. M. Gunboat Widgeon has arrived at Accra and also the Lagos, Government transport, with Houssas.

The Governor asks for all available forces.

Kumasi is closely invested.

### H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

APRIL 19.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has left Copenhagen and is returning direct to London.

### THE MAILS.

SUEZ, APRIL 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Himalaya, with the outward mails of the 13th instant, left here at 5 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, APRIL 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with the homeward mails of the 14th instant, arrived here at 1 p.m. to-day.

### THE BURMO-CHINESE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

The Chinese force, which occupied the Nowchang Valley on the Bhamo border, after Mr. Hertz had left it, has now retired.

### THE AMIR OF CABUL.

The Amir is still in Cabul and everything is quiet in Afghanistan.

### RETIREMENT.

Mr. Apjohn, Vice-Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioner, retires with effect from the 23rd instant.

### FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

List of subscriptions to the Famine Charitable Relief Fund, which is now issued, shows that the total was over thirty-nine lakhs apart from the 8 1-2 lakhs held by the Comptroller-General as unexpended balance fund of 1897. The total sum received so far from the Mansion House Fund is Rs. 25,06,000. Edinburgh has sent about Rs. 75,000, Shanghai second instalment of Rs. 30,000 and Amoy Rs. 1,182.

### THE CAWNPORE PLAGUE RULES.

LUCKNOW, APRIL 18.

While people in Cawnpore appear to be satisfied with the plague rules laid down in the Lieutenant-Governor's proclamation, they fear that the police and plague subordinates will not adhere to them, and consequently signals have been agreed upon as means to collect persons in large numbers to prevent, if necessary by force, any unwarranted or unlawful action of these subordinates. The majority of the people have returned to work and the mills and factories are in full swing ; but the city is still being patrolled by native troops.

The Commissioner of the Allahabad Division remains at Cawnpore for the present to supervise the carrying out of its existing rules.

From the various districts throughout the provinces circumstantial reports continue to arrive of cases of extortion among wayfarers by the police under the threat of taking them to the plague camps, a procedure prohibited under the newly-promulgated rules, which confine the duties of the police to reporting suspicious cases to the local committees.

THE recent ruling of the Secretary of State with regard to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, whereby the rate of interest has been reduced from six to four per cent. has created a general feeling of anxiety and discontent throughout the ranks of the service. The Secreary of State's decision, which has come as a decided surprise, has inflicted a severe penalty on all the subscribers, especially those who are now drawing pensions, many of whom are financially ruined. Steps are now being taken among the present subscribers to decide on the action necessary, and it is understood that the Government of India will presently receive a general memorial asking for some modification of the orders.

## THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PARSONS.

AFTER a service of nearly thirteen years as a judge of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons retires on pension at an early date to the regret of all who are acquainted with his stern impartiality and independence, his great assiduity, his wonderful grasp of all difficult and intricate questions with which he has had to deal ; and, above all, the promptitude with which he was able to dispose of judicial business, whether on the Original or the Appellate Side of the court. By his retirement the Presidency will lose a judge, whose efficiency on the Bench has been universally recognised. During the time he presided on the Original Side of the Court, his expeditious mode of disposing of cases gave rise to some adverse criticism among the members of the Bar ; but his decisions were generally characterised by a large amount of strong common-sense and a quick and correct perception of the strong and weak points of a case ; and the records of the court show that very few of his judgments were reversed on appeal. As time wore on, his judgments inspired the public with confidence, and afforded satisfaction both to the Bar and to the litigants. As a judge on the Appellate Side of the court, Mr. Justice Parsons has always kept a vigilant watch over the administration of justice in the mofussil courts, and has been the means of checking every kind of irregularity or unpunctuality on the part of judicial officers.

Mr. Parsons was in early life a distinguished scholar of Lincoln's College and King's scholar at Eton. He joined the Civil Service at the age of twenty-two ; and arriving in this country in November, 1867, was placed under the Collector of Thana. From January, 1868, to March, 1871, he worked as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Thana, Sholapur, and Poona, and, in the latter year, was promoted to the officiating appointment of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagherry. From April 1874, to July, 1876, Mr. Parsons officiated as Assistant and Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat, Sholapur, Poona, and Satara, and on his return from furlough in July, 1876, was appointed Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. From November, 1877, to April, 1881, Mr. Parsons officiated as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagherry, Hyderabad, and Shikarpoor, and for a short time in the latter year as Judicial Commissioner in Sind ; and subsequently as Judge and Sessions Judge at Karachi. In December of the same year, he was nominated to officiate as Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sudder Court in Sind. For a period of about five years from May, 1882, Mr. Parsons officiated as Judge and Sessions Judge at Sholapur-Bijapur and Thana ; and in April, 1887, was again sent to Karachi as officiating Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sudder Court in Sind. In November, 1887, the learned judge was promoted to a seat on the Bench of the High Court, the duties of which he has continued to discharge with marked ability to this day. Mr. Justice Parsons has on three occasions acted as Chief Justice of Bombay : first, for a short period from June, 1898, when Sir Charles Farran was on leave at home ; second, for about two months from September, 1898, after the death of Sir Charles Farran ; and, third, for about two months from February, 1899, after the death of Sir Louis Kershaw. Mr. Justice Parsons is yet in the prime of manhood, being only fifty-five years of age ; and it is to be hoped that there are many years of usefulness before him in his native land.

### COMPLIMENTS FROM NATIVE BAR.

Last evening, in the first division court, on the Appellate Side, the pleaders of the High Court assembled in large numbers to bid Mr. Justice Parsons farewell. With him were present on the Bench Sir Lawrence Jankins, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Ranade, and Mr. Justice Fulton. After the judges had taken their seats, Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, rose to address Mr. Justice Parsons ; and the rest of the pleaders remained standing while he spoke.

Rao Bahadur V. G. Kirtikar, addressing Mr. Justice Parsons, said : My Lord,—We, the pleaders of the High Court, who have had the pleasure of practising before your Lordship, during your twelve years' career on the High Court Bench, desire to approach you on the occasion of your retirement, and in bidding you farewell to give expression to our sense of heartful regret that we are losing in you a judge, who has won our most cordial esteem and regard, and endeared himself to one and all of us by all those qualities of head and heart, which enable the Bench to administer justice to the eminent satisfaction of the Bar and the public. To us, who have been brought in contact with you in the practice of our profession, it is a special pleasure to acknowledge that you have distinguished yourself on the Bench not only by the clearness of your intellect and your quick grasp of even the most intricate questions of fact and law, but also by what is even more essential in a judge—a thoroughly judicial temper—which you brought to bear on all occasions in the discharge of your duties. You have won our esteem by your great ability, your learning and the probity and integrity of your character, and above all by that perfect judicial temperament with which you approached the consideration of all questions that came before you, unbiassed by considerations of class or creed. Without sacrificing in the slightest degree the interests of justice, you showed an exemplary capacity for despatch of work, and as members of a profession which is brought most closely in contact with litigants, we beg to assure you that this happy union of efficiency with quickness has won for you their unqualified respect and admiration. My Lord, the cordial relations which have existed between you and us, will always be remembered by us with the greatest pleasure, and if the opinion of the Bar is an unfailing test of the successful career of a judge, you have it in the testimony, which we take the liberty to offer, regarding our unanimous and sincere feeling that we part in you from one who has been what a judge ought to be. Your treatment of all the members of the Bar has been invariably courteous and kind, and both seniors and juniors alike feel that the interests of justice were safe in your hands. We will always remember you. And in requesting you to accept these few words of regretful farewell from us, we pray that God may give you long life and happiness in your native land.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in his reply, said : Mr. Government Pleader and Pleaders,—I am as you say on the eve of retirement from the high and honourable office of one of the judges of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay. My last case has been heard, my last judgment delivered ; and I have been sitting before you now, though in the robes of a judge and honoured by the presence of the Chief Justice and judges, feeling somewhat in the position of one who, after a long and arduous trial, is about to have judgment pronounced upon him. I am glad to hear that the verdict is in my favour, and I am proud to know that I have won the confidence and esteem of you all. I accept your assurance of this in perfect faith, because if it were not so, there is no reason why you should have said any thing at all. You are good enough to mention my ability, my learning, the probity and integrity of my character, my judicial temperament, unbiassed by considerations of class and creed, and the consideration with which I have always treated you. It is difficult if not impossible for me to follow you in dilating upon these matters. Let me, however, say in words not of self-abasement but rather of self-praise and laudation, that it would be strange, indeed, if after enjoying the advantages I have had bestowed upon me, I had fallen very far short of the high example set me by my predecessors and colleagues and proved quite unfaithful to the tradition and ancient landmarks of the office I have held for so many years. When after a comparatively short service, I was first appointed a judge of this Hon'ble Court, I had the advantage of sitting for some time with a judge, whose courteousness, amiability, and consideration for those about him must ever be remembered by you all—I allude to Mr. Justice Birdwood. From association with him I could not fail to acquire some portion of the same virtues and learn how to preside at a court of justice. The Original Side next gave me the advantage of gaining an insight into the details of branches of the law which a purely civilian judge as such rarely or never obtains while at the same time it afforded the best possible opportunities for the exercise of forbearance, patience, and perseverance not only in the hearing of cases, but also in disposing of them. Coming back again to the Appellate Side, I had the advantage of sitting with such eminent judges as Sir Charles Sargent, Sir Charles Farran, and Mr. Justice Telang, the premature deaths of the last two of whom we still feel and mourn. Latterly not to mention other learned judges now on the Bench, I have for many years sat with my old friend here Mr. Justice Ranade, and I need hardly say what a great advantage it has been to me to have associated with me a colleague whose knowledge of the law, denominated the Hindu, is so complete and whose experience of the character and veracity of his fellow-countrymen is so great, I have had also the advantage of being assisted by the advocates and pleaders who form the bar of this court, and, gentlemen, I say without fear of contradiction that an abler bar and one which works so well and harmoniously in accord with the bench does not exist in India. To all and every member of the same, my thanks are due, but on this occasion I pay them especially to you, pleaders by whose cordial co-operation the work of this side of the court has been enabled to be done so efficiently and speedily. You will remember, gentlemen, the state of the court as it existed at the end of 1897. There were then in arrears 213 first and 1,255 second appeals. There are now in arrears 99 first and 310 second appeals, just about the current work and no more. I do not find that this is due to a less number of appeals having been filed, what I do find is that in those intermediate years there has been steady work done and when there has been an increase of work there has been an increase of energy on the part of the court which has more than counterbalanced the increase. Thus in 1899 when 1,226 appeals were filed 1,425 were disposed of. In each of the years from 1890 to 1894 more than 1,000 appeals were disposed of ; in 1895, 1,536 ; in 1896, 1,551 ; and in 1897, when the unprecedented number of 1,503 appeals were filed, 1,590 were disposed of. This could only have been done by the harmonious co-operation of the bar with the bench and the result is due as much to one as to the other. Personally I can take no credit for it at all beyond the fact which you vouch for, that the relations which have subsisted between myself and the bar have always been of the most cordial character, and that this great amount of work has been enabled to be done in a less time than otherwise would have been the case. Gentlemen, if you part from me with regret, I can also say the same. It is, with great sorrow that I sever myself from this court with which I have been connected for the last 12 1-2 years, but a man cannot work on for ever. The time must come when he needs rest and repose, and I think it has come to me. My one great consolation is that in the opinion of those most competent to judge, I have not been found wanting in doing my duty ; and I shall always cherish your farewell words and your promise to remember me. I too shall not forget you, and I hope that you will not hesitate, should occasion arise, to come and see me and consult me in my place of retirement. Gentlemen, I bid you all farewell.

The judges then left the court ; and the pleaders dispersed.

## THE COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although the orders published by the Bombay Government, last week, on the system of collecting land revenue contain little that is not already known to the officials, or to those who take any interest in the subject, they clearly show the solicitude of Government to help the poor ryots as far as possible. The question, however, is whether the poor landholders, in whose interest the orders were issued, will ever know anything of the benevolent intentions of Government and profit by them. The experience of those who have been carefully watching the revenue administration in the mofussil districts has been that the ryot is either not aware of many a beneficent rule made by Government in his interest, or the rules are so perverted, perhaps unintentionally in their verbal delivery by the subordinate officials as to be of little value. The recent revision settlements in the Presidency have abundantly proved the correctness of this remark. In almost every revision settlement one of the principal complaints has been that the resolution of Government not to tax improvements was never made known to the people concerned. Even those who can read and write know such things only when it is too late. The only effectual way of making the order of Government widely known is to translate them into the principal vernacular languages of the districts and paste up printed copies of the translations in the "chavadi," or other conspicuous place in each village. The people will then know the intentions of Government and be in a position to ascertain whether it will be worth their while to lodge any petition. To the poor people even a small petition means some expense. I am told that in one of the talukas of Kolaba the postal charges alone of individual petitions to the Collector this year must have been something like fifty rupees. The service-bearing replies of Government to such petitions again, though comprised in such laconic expressions as "the request therein made cannot be complied with," cost the petitioners one anna each. It is not known why service cards cannot be used for the purpose. Timely publication of Government rules and orders in the vernacular languages is calculated to save much trouble to the poor ryots. Even the poor village officials who are often heard to complain that if they do not make the collections quickly, they are severely reprimanded at the taluka head-quarters, do not always know the exact orders of Government in time.

With regard to the orders themselves, although much can be said in support of the view that some indulgence should be given to those landholders who have wholly lost their crops, but who have other means to pay, the controverted point, I think, may well be allowed to rest where it is for the present. I have been all along advising my friends, who are in a position to pay the Government dues from other sources that they should do so without hesitation, and I am glad they have done so. But what becomes of the really indigent landholders? Many of them, it seems, thinking that their richer neighbours pay Government simply through fear of forfeiture of rights to their lands, and fearing a similar calamity themselves, have run to the sowkars and tried to pay the dues in time. I think it will be possible to find this year a large number of poor landholders who have already borrowed from the sowkar or have sold some of those things that Government are anxious they should not sell in order to pay the assessment. If, as I formerly suggested, one or two clerks from each taluka head-quarters had gone round the villages, and ascertained, with the help of the village officials and the village punch, or committee, the really deserving cases, and recommended them for relief to the Assistant or Deputy Collector, the question would have been satisfactorily settled then and there. In 1896-97 the intentions of Government were equally clear and benevolent and surely not unknown to the officials concerned, but notices of distraint and other coercive measures were freely employed, and the Collector, in one district at least, knew nothing of these measures until informed by outsiders. In one case in the Alibag taluka the Collector was surprised to find that the village officers could seize the bullocks of a cultivator and keep them in their possession for some days. It was only when peremptorily ordered by him that the officers released the bullocks.—Yours, &c.,

Dadar, April 19. R. L. GHARAT.

## ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MAZAGON.

A SUCCESSFUL Christy Minstrel Entertainment was given on Wednesday evening, at St. Mary's College, Mazagon, by the members of the ex-Students' Union in aid of the funds of the College. The stage was erected in the grounds of the College, the audience being accommodated in the open air, an arrangement which was very agreeable. There was a good gathering and the entertainment was received with much appreciation. The minstrel troupe included Mr. R. C. Keatinge as interlocutor, Mr. W. H. Mayers, tambo ; Mr. M. A. Navin, bones, and Messrs. S. DeCosta, R. Hogan, R. Hoogwerf, F. Davern and E. Gillespie with Mr. Allen Brown as pianist. Messrs. W. H. Mayers and Navin were capital cornermen and their jokes were very funny. Mr. Navin sang "McSorley's Twins" very well, and Mr. W. H. Mayers scored an unmistakable success with his song "Riding on the Golden Bike," an encore having to be given. The other humorous items of the first part of the programme, "I can't think of nothin' else but you, Lulu," by R. Hogan, and "De ole Umbrella," by R. Hoogwerf were also very well given. The sentimental side of the entertainment was expressed by S. De Costa, "Absent from Home;" F. Davern, "For old Time's Sake ;" and E. Gillespie, "Time may steal the Roses, Darling," all of whom made creditable efforts. This part of the programme concluded with a brief sketch, entitled "The Terrified Darkies." The second part was of a miscellaneous character. Comic songs were contributed by Messrs. A. Brown, W. H. Mayers and C. Malone. Messrs. O. Da Silva and R. Hogan sang the duet "Music and her Sister Song ;" Mr. G. F. Rozario gave a clever exhibition of card tricks, and a mandoline trio was also given with banjo accompaniments by members of the Union. The entertainment concluded with a very amusing Nigger sketch.

## EDWARD REHATSEK BEQUEST.

SIR,—The late Mr. Edward Rehatsek has left a Fund in Government Paper, worth Rs. 38,000, from the interest of which monetary prizes are to be given to the students in primary schools. Last year, *i. e.*, in 1899, I was able to distribute (after deducting all contingent expenses for the maintenance of the Fund) the sum of Rs. 1,250, as under :—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Framji Nasarwanji A V School | 100 | 0 |
| Primary Schools under Joint Schools' Committee | 700 | 0 |
| Anjuman-i-Islam Schools | 200 | 0 |
| Indo-British Institute | 150 | 0 |
| Union High School | 100 | 0 |
| Total... | 1,250 | 0 |

My best thanks are due to my friend Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia, M. A., Bar.-at-Law, for examining the accounts, &c.—Yours, &c.,

N. V. MANDLIK,
Executor, E. Rehatsek Bequest.

Cumballa Hill, 18th April.

## CAWNPORE PLAGUE MEASURES.

### SPEECH BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

ON his way back to Naini Tal from Cawnpore, the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W.-Provinces remained a few hours in Lucknow to confer with an urgently convened meeting of the Municipality regarding plague measures. Sir Antony made an important speech, in which he stated he had arranged to go to Cawnpore to settle the question to the length of period of segregation of arrivals from plague-infected areas, and everything was tending to a proper agreement on all sides when the riot took place. He pointed out, not only the utter fruitlessness of the disorder, but the entire lack of reason or necessity in it. It was due firstly to the ignorance of the people themselves as to plague regulations, and, secondly, to the action of these who, by reason of their position and influence, should have known better. No alterations in the plague regulations were necessary, simply because they were, the rules adopted and approved by the leaders of the people themselves in 1897. All that was now proposed was to publish the hitherto confidential rules framed in 1898 with a view to outbreaks in big cities, which were not hitherto published because the anticipated outbreaks did not then take place. It was admitted at Cawnpore that the rules contained all that the people, through their elected representatives, wished for. There were four guiding principles in their application. They were to be enforced by the people themselves through their representatives. The people were in no way to be obliged to submit to European treatment ; as to the duties of health officers, these were to be confined to the sanitary regulations. Inspected patients were to be allowed to be privately isolated, only being sent to the public hospital as a last resort. And, lastly, the police were to have nothing to do with the decision as to suspected cases. They were only to report such cases to the ward Committee, who would decide whether the Civil Surgeon should be informed. In Lucknow 39 committies of five members each are to be appointed for the carrying out of these regulations. Some discussion ensued as to the various details of the rules.

The Lieutenant Governor was apprised of the arrival of a large quantity of lathies from the Central Provinces, having been consigned to a wealthy native citizen. His Honour ordered the confiscation of the lathies and the arrest and trial of the consignee.

#### THE PLAGUE RULES.

On Sunday a vernacular translation of the following proclamation was issued and posted up at various important centres :—

Whereas misconceptions exist among the populace of Cawnpore regarding the provisions of the plague regulations especially concerning provisions of the regulations having reference to the segregation of the sick, the following brief summary of the regulations on this point is given for general information :—

1. In performing his duties under the rules, the Health Officer will be assisted and so far as possible accompanied by a Committee or Punchayet of Hindu and Mahomedan residents. A Vaid, Hakim, or both selected by the people may be a member of such Committee.

2. If the Health Officer is satisfied that a person is suffering from plague and that the sick person's residence is such that he can be properly isolated therein such sick person shall not be removed from his residence against the will of his family.

3. If the sick person's residence does not admit of satisfactory isolation being effected in it, the Health Officer may require the removal of such sick person to a temporary hut licensed as a private hospital, or to a hired house, hired for the occasion and so licensed. Such temporary hut or hired house shall be as near the sick person's residence as is consistent with safety to other people.

4. If isolation cannot be effected in the sick person's house, or in a temporary hut or hired house, as aforesaid, it may be effected in a private hospital established for the sole use of the caste or class of persons to which the sick person belongs.

5. If segregation cannot be effected in any of the three preceeding ways, then the Health Officer may require the removal of the sick person to a public hospital, for which a Vaid and Hakim will be entertained at Government expense, to treat those patients who object to treatment by European methods.

6. No sick person shall be compelled to submit to European medical treatment : but will be attended by such Vaid or Hakim as he may wish. The interference of the Health Officer shall be restricted to general sanitary control.

7. The segregation of persons attending or in contact with a sick man shall be governed by the same principles as those specified above in regard to sick persons.

8. In the case of females who by the custom of the country do not appear in public, "purdah" will be strictly observed : and no "purdah nashin" will be examined except by a female doctor.

9. There will be no separation of a family against their will. As the Lieutenant-Governor is informed that there is no plague at present in Cawnpore, the best way of keeping it out of the city is for every house-holder to give notice to the authorities of the arrival of every person who comes from a plague-infected district, so that he may be kept under observation.

#### CAWNPORE CITY QUIET.

The city has almost resumed its normal appearance. There is no longer any need for Europeans to avoid the bazaars and no further violence is apprehended. Some of the shops have re-opened, and in the event of picketing or intimidation the police have orders to arrest immediately. Any one arrested for this offence is to be most severely punished. With the issue of to-day's proclamation it is expected that the shops will re-open. It is to be hoped that this will be the case, for the position with regard to provisions would be ludicrous if it were not so extremely annoying. The latest dodge of the mob is to waylay the servants of Europeans on their way back from the Bazaar, thump them well with lathis and loot them of everything in their possession. Such outrages have become very common and the police appear powerless to suppress them. In not every case, however, does the servant come off second best. One prominent factory manager sent a man for bread, but was disappointed to see him return empty-handed. On asking him what had happened, to his master's horror, the man with a bland smile produced two small loaves from his pagri. Inasmuch as the gentleman was the proprietor of a large family, the advent of these supplies did not help matters much, and he was compelled to drive to the baker's himself and bring back bread in his trap.

#### HOTELS IN A SAD PLIGHT.

The hotels are in sad plight. No meat is to be had, and on Saturday even the faithful *moorghi* failed us. We were reduced to fried German sausage and cold cross buns of the previous day, which were, at all events, satisfying. One sporting manager provided his guests with "mutton" by the simple expedient of buying a goat and slaying it in the compound. The famine has given great impetus to sport in the neighbourhood. The usual dinner for the last few days has been soup of a sort, tinned fish and three courses of game. This is luxury. At the other end of the scale we find buns.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 4 | 2 | 11 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 20 | 15 | 61 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 28 | 8 | 50 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill | 6 | 7 | 22 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 24 | 5 | 59 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 15 | 6 | 25 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 16 | 12 | 30 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 38 | 55 |
| Total | 113 | 93 | 313 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 72,553 | 62,058 | |
| Same date last year | 87 | 84 | 225 |

SMALL-POX.

| | |
|---|---|
| Attacks | 3 |
| Deaths | 4 |

CHOLERA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Attacks | 5 |
| Death | 7 |

#### BANDRA.

There were 9 cases and 8 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 18th instant.

DR. EDWARD D. DICKSON, whose death has just taken place at Constantinople, where he had been for forty-four years physician at the British Embassy, obtained his first appointment in the Diplomatic Service in the year in which the Queen ascended the throne, when he was attached as physician and Cancellier to the British Consulate at Erzeroom. Dr. Dickson took part in many medical and sanitary conferences dealing with the spread of Asiatic cholera, the Ottoman quarantine tariff, and other questions. For his services to the Board of Health he received from the Sultan the Fourth Class of the Imperial Order of the Osmanie.

## TABLE TALK.

### BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

I SHOULD like to write a history of card playing. First would come the invention and first beginnings of cards—that has already been done ; then the history of the games most in vogue at different times—that has yet to be done ; and thirdly, the history of card playing as a fashion and as an amusement. It would be a story of decay. For cards are no longer what they were. Formerly, in every town wherever it was possible to get half a dozen people collected together, the cards were produced ; in the quiet Cathedral Close the learned Divines and their ladies played cards ; in the sleepy old college the Fellows played cards every night ; in the country town the parson, the lawyer, the doctor, and any other of professional rank spent their winter evenings over cards. I remember one household at least where cards were played every evening except Sunday from Oct. 1 to March 31 ; the game began at six, and was continued till nine, when supper was served. The devotion to the card table has completely died away ; ladies have practically ceased to play cards. Mrs. Battle, who loved the rigour of the game, has left no successor. Life, you see, has so many other amusements. Books, which were slow to get into the country in the eighteenth century, are now easy of access. There is a great extension of music ; there is art of all kinds ; travel, theatres, concerts ; there is a great deal more to talk about. There is still card playing ; at every club there is a small set of members who play Whist every day. Young fellows play at Nap and any other game that is quick and exciting ; but the old games have mostly gone out and the old practice of card playing has decayed. Even Besique, at which everybody played twenty years ago, is now neglected. Where is the round game? I have a Pope Joan board, but I forget how to use it. Commerce, Speculation, Casino, and all the other merry games are as much forgotten as the old dances. Piquet lingers, Ecarte and Baccarat are only played in gambling clubs. Two of the old games at least I should like to see revived. The first of these is Ombre, a stately game, much beloved of princes and nobles and courtiers, with its Spanish name, "el hombre," the "man," and the Spanish terms Spandille, Manille, Punto, Matador, Basto, Gano del Rey, and Codilla. Reading about the game of Ombre, one feels transported to the Court of Louis Quatorze, to a time of hoops and wigs. The second is the game of Quadrille, which was the successor of Ombre, as it was also the predecessor of Whist. Quadrille was popular until about the year 1750, when it was supplanted by Whist. As for the ancient games of the lower classes, Put, Brag, Gleek, Ruff, Five Cards, Costly Colours, Bonne Ace, Post and Pair, Queen Nazarene, and Bankalet, I suppose they may as well be forgotten. They are certainly no better for gambling or for play than Euchre or Poker, and no more interesting than Cribbage.

A letter in the new High Church paper, the "Pilot" speaks of an old method of confirmation in which the Bishop walked slowly down the nave through a lane of candidates for confirmation laying his hand on their heads as he passed along. It is said that the Archbishop of York observed this method within the present century. Can anyone remember or has anyone heard of, this custom? The writer of the letter states that Thomas a Beckett used to dismount for the purpose, other Bishops being accustomed to ride through the lane laying hands on either side as they rode. A little difficulty occurs. Where did the Bishop ride? Not down the nave of the church certainly. Then was it in the churchyard, or in the open road, or where? Then, again, how about the laying on of hands? A man on horseback certainly could not reach down to lay hands on the head of a kneeling child, or even a child standing. Perhaps it was not necessary to touch the head of the children.

The Right of Combination which Professor A. V. Dicey has recently expounded for us has taken some five hundred years to get established. The learned Professor, according to the report of his lecture, does not appear to have gone back, historically, before the beginning of the nineteenth century. Yet the great Combination struggle began long before. It may be traced in the thirteenth century, when, after London obtained its mayor, the craftsmen from time to time asserted their right to regulate their trades for themselves. One mayor on the popular side actually conferred charters on the trades, authorising them to lay down their own rules. The indignation of the other party, representing the aristocracy of the City, was enormous ; but the difficulty was got over by the argument that the charters granted by any mayor were only tenable during his year of office. Then the City companies began to be organised, and the regulation of trade passed into their hands, backed by the authority of the mayor and aldermen. The companies, as one would expect, made very short work of any attempt on the part of the "yeomen," or journeymen, to interfere with hours or with wages. Some of these attempted to set up independent companies, but were brought to reason. Dick Whittington was one of the foremost to put down combinations of working men. The rule of the companies lasted for three hundred years more or less ; when they lost their power the working men were scattered outside the City, in Whitechapel, Clerkenwell, or the Borough. They were horribly illiterate ; they had no power of combination ; the individual masters had everything their own way ; and the Right of Combination was not called into question until the time when the learned Professor takes up the story.

It is now two or three months since I

the other side of your character for a moment; if an "inferior" takes off his hat to you return the compliment—have we "inferiors" in these democratic days? If we have, they no longer take off their hats to us. Never scorn a person for his poverty; do not be too positive in your opinion; never praise yourself; do not make remarks on another person's dress; never snatch anything; the more modesty you show the more you will be respected: always speak well of actions; do not be always talking; speak well of others; do not trust the promises of the great—this was before the days of competitive examinations; the great make no promises now. Lastly, be of no particular party, then you will be friends with all. I doubt the last piece of advice. Suppose we were to put it into practice by taking a neutral attitude in the matter of the Boers—what then? But was it not a more elementary world—that of 1786? Is there any part of the country or any colony where these maxims and rules of conduct would be advanced at the present day?

Why is not Torquay a place of greater winter resort? There is, to be sure, a large resident population. There is also every year a goodly company of visitors, but not so many, not nearly so many, as one would expect. Whenever any sunshine visits these islands it is found at Torquay; the coast is charming and delightful in winter as well as in summer; if one wants society there is every kind of society if one can get into that which he prefers; if one wants amusement there are theatres and concerts; there are delightful places to visit; there is hunting for those who like it; there is yachting; there is fishing; there are excellent hotels,; and always, and above all, the lovely bay, with the low hills beyond and the broad stretch of sunlit waters. The climate is nearly as pleasant as that of the Riviera, and it is not so weary a journey to get there. Five hours on the smoothest line in England, in a corridor carriage, will take the Londoner to Torquay. For my own part I have found the place delightful in winter; in the summer, I confess, the soft Devonian air is too soft for me; but in the winter, whether one walks, or drives, or sits under the cliff in the sun, every breath brings back health. The place is too far for the week-end of Saturday to Monday, for that purpose we have Brighton and Hastings; but if one can afford a fortnight or a month to get out of the fogs and frosts and east winds of a London winter, I know of no place so accessible and so delightful as Torquay.

There is a place not far from the town, of which it almost forms a part, called Babbicombe. The walk over the downs past Anstey's Cove to Babbicombe Bay is lovely; the bay itself and the whole coast on either side is most charming. However, I walked over to Babbicombe not so much to see the bay as to see a place beside the bay. The history of it is this. Two ladies, some years ago, reflecting on the friendless condition of many girls and women employed in houses of business, and the lack of sympathy for them in time of sickness and trouble, conceived a project for creating a House of Rest for them. It was to be a House of Rest not beyond their means; not "run" for profit; admitting of a certain loss, and ready to receive subscriptions in order to cover that loss. Above all, it was to be a real House of Rest, where the girls would be received as friends; where they would be able to make friends; where they would be treated simply as on holiday, and provided with the amusements of all kinds; where they would find delightful scenery and country walks, with access to the sea and all that the seashore means. Such a place is now to be found at Babbicombe Bay. It has grown and developed; it now consists of two houses, and a third house or a wing is now being built it finds room for over eighty girls; there are always some residents even in winter; the house stands over the bay; no view in England could be more charming. There are flower gardens, lawns, pianos, picture books, games of all kinds, and the bay, where, even in the depth of winter, sheltered places can be found for those who are contented just to sit and watch the sunlight on the winter and the flying clouds. A good many people send a subscription every year, and in return can give a ticket which will pay more than half the board and lodging of a girl for three weeks. The railway company takes the girls there and back for a single fare. A holiday of three weeks can be obtained at the House of Rest, with a subscriber's ticket, for about 30s. Without a subscriber's ticket it would cost a little more. I have been interested in the place for some years, but have never been able to visit it until last week. I am now very much more interested in it, insomuch that I am constrained to talk about it and invite all those readers who take an interest in the welfare of the girls who so patiently and intelligently wait upon them in the shops, to write to the house at Babbicombe Bay and ask for the latest papers.

## CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

THE Hull Corporation has decided that all covered vans used in the borough shall have side windows so that the driver may not only see directly in front of him but on either side also. Hitherto, this inability of the driver to look in a backward direction to the road he is travelling has been the cause of many accidents. Only recently a lady was killed at Rochester entirely owing to the enforced blindness of the driver of a covered vehicle, and the evidence at the inquest proved that she was a skilled cyclist who had riden a machine for years. If such a disaster befalls an experienced rider, how much greater is the danger for those young cyclists, who cannot be expected to have the judgment and presence of mind of older people, when brought into proximity with these lumbering vehicles. If the minority of the drivers were gifted with only average intelligence it would be bad enough, but with the ordinary standard which obtains among the drivers of covered vans there exists a danger that should be abolished.

Once again the vexed question has cropped up as to whether a cyclist is justified in leaving his cycle untended by the curb and whether, in event of such crub-stationed machines being knocked down and injured by a passing vehicle and injury to the machine ensuing the cyclist may reasonably expect to recover damages from the owner of the vehicle for negligence. At the first blush there seems, in principle, little to distinguish a stationary cycle by the road-side from a stationary cart or van. If a person collides with a stationary cart standing on the proper side of the road it does not appear likely that upon the question of damages that the owner of the stationary cart would be deemed guilty of contributory negligence. But in the case of cycle more than one the judges, (only County Court judges, it is true,) have decided that a cyclist who leaves his machine by the kerb is guilty of contributory neglect. This view was recently taken in the Bristol County Court and resulted in a verdict against the wheelman.

We have suddenly been plunged into weather of almost arctic severity—the cold frosty nights and prevalence of north-east winds being especially provoking just now when we are expecting a warmer temperature. The only redeeming feature is that it has been dry, and therefore those cyclists who do not mind the cold have had little to complain of for the "going" has been splendid. But the inhospitable outlook and absence of sunshine has kept the "butterfly" rider indoors. Those, however, who have neglected to take advantage of the good state of the roads to get into condition will suffer for their luxuriousness when the Easter holiday with, it is hoped, generous sunshine, once more gladdens the hearts of those who love to take their pleasures in the open air. For there is little time now intervening to enable riders who have lain by throughout the winter to get into condition, and consequently when long sunny days tempt one to extend one's ride beyond the fifteen miles radius, muscles which have not been inured to fatigue will revolt.

A motorist has gained a decisive victory over the police myrmidons of Wolverhampton. He was charged with driving a motor-car furiously and to the common danger, but the police were unable to prove that there was any danger, and as to the speed at which the car was travelling, were only able to form a rough estimate. They admitted that they had been furnished with no means of testing it accurately. In these circumstances the justices took the common-sense view of the case as "non proven" and dismissed the summons. But the motorist was fortunate in coming before a tribunal of enlightened men, for there are many Benches of Magisirates throughout the country where this slovenly evidence of the constables would have been accepted as conclusive as many cyclists know to their cost. Still it behoves the motorist to be very careful when passing through towns, for the time-estimating policeman is abroad.

Periodically, the old formula is trotted out about riding with partially deflated tyres on greasy roads as a safeguard against side-slip. As was to be expected, this hardy annual is revealed to a wondering world in the pages of a paper which only takes up things cycular as a sort of side-line. Over and over again the fallacy of this advice has been demonstrated. But although the big wigs of the cycling press, the guides philosophers and friends, to whom the novice looks for direction, and who have graduated in the school of experience and are therefore well qualified to give authoritative opinions, have denounced this mischievous theory, it still comes up smiling. All the experts have long since demonstrated the utter fallacy of the suggestion and are agreed that tyres pumped hard are the best deterrent from side-slip on greasy roads. Some foolish ones, who take this advivce about partially deflating their tyres before riding in mud seriously, will probably learn by bitter experience not to trust overmuch to these self-constituted authorities.

A miner has been fined thirty shillings and costs, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment, for knocking down an old lady on her way to church. The miner was riding his bicycle, and, having helped the dame up and seen that she was more frightened than hurt, did what most would have done, got on his machine and rode away. He was, however, overtaken and captured. Brought up before the sheriff at the Kinross Sheriff Court, he was severely reprimanded for not having seen the old lady home. The sheriff said, "the worst feature of the case was that the accused did not take the trouble to see the lady home"—to quote from the report. This then was the head and front of his offending. Bearing in mind that the old lady was going to the kirk, it may have entered the wheelman's head that he had no right to intervene between her and her devotions. Besides, a certain feeling of awe for the lady's superior social position—the rider was only a miner—may have deterred him from playing the gallant among church-going folks.

That in enlightened Scotland at the close of the nineteenth century there should be a stretch of country twenty-five miles in extent, without a single inn or refreshment house to break the monotony and sterility of this arid waste, is indeed remarkable. Yet this is the condition of things between Harwick and Laugholm. Formerly, at Mosspaul, about half-way, there was an inn, but this was in the old coaching days, and with the decline of coaching the hostelry fell into decay, until now it is but a ruin. The Duke of Buccleuch, who owns the land in these parts, has been appealed to and has promised to rebuild, and re-open the old inn. This consideration on the part of the ducal owner will be much appreciated by the many cyclists who tour through the picturesque country, for the route lies along the border and every road is associated with traditions of the early forays when the Saxon and the Gael strove for supremacy.

## TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The truism that experience is the best teacher has been well established in the case of the evolution and development of the writing machine as well as the shorthand writing system in India. It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have marked a slow but steady progress being made to push forward and bring into effective operation these Western arts. As the world grows older and it becomes more manifest that the pen lags behind the necessities of the times, and is altogether unable to cope with the increasing volume of clerical work. So is the pen also unable to keep pace with a speaker's tongue. Both these necessities so to speak gave birth respectively to the typewriter and shorthand system. It is highly necessary that as full and free scope should be given to both these arts as possible. Business and professional men no longer sit from morning till night, slaves to the pen, but dictate their work to a shorthand writer, and are then free to attend to other matters, until the same is brought back to them reproduced. The distasteful drudgery of the pen is altogether dispensed with by the use of a typewriter. Besides as the action of the machine is vastly more rapid than the pen the first thoughts—often the most brilliant—are not lost while waiting for the tardy pen to catch up. While on the one hand the arts of typewriting and shorthand, or I may, as others do, very conveniently style them the twin arts have long since been very freely introduced into the Government, judicial and other public and private offices, have altogether changed the old and elaborate system of clerical work, have become an essential element of a completeand up-to-date education, and have in fact achieved great wonders for the general public in England, America and Continental countries. On the other hand I find that these useful and time-saving arts are here still in their infancy. Why is it, it may well be asked, that this is so? A typewriting machine, tending as it does to the economical and rapid despatch of business, is and should be now practically a necessity in all the Government and judicial offices as well as in every well-appointed commercial and professional concern in India. It is an indispensable adjunct to the work of a commercial man, solicitor, journalist, and to every one who has much writting to do. By the use of a type writer and the employment of a shorthand writer in an office, not only is the work done quickly, neatly, and legibly, but a great deal of time, trouble and expense is thereby saved. A typist with the knowledge of shorthand writing is able to do a thing, which ten hands would be required to do in the same time. What an enormous amount of time saved and hence what a great amount of money saved? I am well aware of the fact that these arts have made progress in India, especially in the chief cities—Bombay, Calcutta and Madras—but that progress cannot be said to be as satisfactory as the arts deserve. It is my desire to see each and every one of the offices, whether public or private, the law courts, provided with a writing machine and the services of a shorthand clerk. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the introduction of these time-saving arts in every one of its departments. I should think that a shorthand writer would be an indispensable hand in the premises of a law court, and especially a high court. I should further think that it would lead to a desirable despatch of business, if shorthand writers were employed in every judge's court. He would many a time be called upon to report and take the evidence of witnesses and the counsel's speech. It often happens that judges deliver their judgments orally and no record could be kept of such judgments. A shorthand writer's notes would be very useful as an authentic and genuine record. I would like to draw the reader's attention to the fact that in England there is not a single law court or Government or public or private office without a writing machine. Then, why India should be backward in these arts is a question which nobody can answer? It is hoped that these few lines will have their due effect and Government as well as the general public will see the advisability of adopting these arts in their respective offices. There is another point which ought to have been mentioned before and that is with regard to its introduction in the various schools and colleges and institutions connected with the educational departments. It is presumed that young boys, while at school can very easily and with great facility pick up these arts, which would be very useful to them in their after life.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, 17th April. D.

## BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its office in Fort, the Hon ble Nr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit presiding.

The directors' report for the period ending 31st December 1899, is as follows:—At the last ordinary annual general meeting of the Company, held on the 9th of June 1899, it was decided that "as it has been found inconvenient to close the annual accounts of the Company on the 31st March, it is intended to alter the date of doing so to 31st December." In accordance with this decision the directors now submit their report, together with the audited accounts of the Company, for the period of nine months, from 1st April to 31st December 1899. The net premiums for the period amounted to Rs. 4,20,970-12-3. The losses, after providing for all unsettled claims, amounted to Rs. 1,66,182-12-4. Revenue Account.—After paying all expenses, commission, and charges, the fire and marine account closed with a surplus of Rs. 1,52,919-5-2. The income from interest on investments ane trasfer fees yielded Rs. 14,787-11-0, and balance brought forward from last year was Rs. 4,702-10-6. The balance at credit Rs. 172,409-10-8. It has been considered advisable to apply the following sums to the undermentioned accounts:—As a reserve on current policies to provide for losses that may arise on policies running on 31st December last, Rs. 1,00,000-0-0; as an investment reserve towards depreciation in the value of securities, Rs. 25 000-0-0; thus leaving a balance of Rs 47,409-10-8, which the Board recommend be appropriated in the following manner:—Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum to the proprietors, Rs 37 500-0-0; in full discharge of preliminary charges, Rs. 4,514-11-7; and balance to be carried forward, Rs 5,394-15-1.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report said that by far the larger portion of the Company's present income was derived from marine insurances. Many agencies had been started during the period under report, for which, the chairman remarked, they were indebted to their energetic principal Agent in London. Referring to the business of the Company he said that so far very satisfactory results had been obtained.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Resolutions were then passed declaring a dividend of ten per cent. or Rs. 15 per share; re-electing the Hon. B. D. Petit and M. N. Ratanji J. Tata, directors; appointing Messrs. Ferguson and Irvene and Mr. Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamserji, auditors, on a remuneration of Rs. 300 each; and thanking the agents, directors and the secretaries for their good management.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke presiding.

ELECTION OF MEMBER OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Mr. M. B. Barbhaya, seconded by Mr. Wadia, Professor Muller's letter to the Chairman of the Standing Committee resigning his seat thereon was recorded. On the motion of Mr. M. B. Barbhaya, seconded by Haji Yusoof, Messrs. Pearson, S. B. Master and A. N. Shette were appointed scrutineers of the ballot for the election of a member of the Committee in place of Professor Muller. The candidates were—Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Mr. Aun Ali and Mr. G. Lund. The result of the voting was as under:—Mr. G. Lund, 23; Mr. Aun Ali, 21; Mr. Dikshit, 16. Mr. Lund was, therefore, declared duly elected.

PROTECTION FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

Dr. Viegas moved (1) that the Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1899 be recorded; (2) that the President be requested to draw the attention of Government to the fact that five deaths from hydrophobia (an altogether preventable cause) occurred during the quarter; (3) that the President be requested to invite the attention of Government to his letter No. 8666, dated the 9th January, 1899, (i) enquiring when the necessary legislation for applying to the City of Bombay provisions similar to those of Section 49 of Act IV. of 1890, with a view to protect the public from the danger of dog-bites was likely to be undertaken, and (ii) submitting that if the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Bombay City Police, being a large measure, was likely to take a long time before it could be enacted into law, Government would be pleased to consider the advisability of passing as early as possible a short Act containing such provisions as may be considered necessary and suitable for extending to Bombay City the protection given to the mofussil by Section 49 of the District Police Act, 1890; and also to their reply No. 1560, dated the 3rd March, 1899.

Mr. Vandekar seconded the propositions, which were adopted.

FEES FOR THE ERECTION OF SCAFFOLDING.

The Commissioner wrote that the Corporation on the 20th August, 1895, requested him to submit the amendments of the existing scale of fees for the erection of scaffolding and the deposit of building materials at the following reduced scale of fees:—For the first year one anna per square yard per day; for any subsequent day, six pies per day. The question of revising scales of different fees is before the Municipal solicitors who have been requested to classify them. Mr. F. W. Stevens had written to the Executive Engineer on behalf of the contractors for the new Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, requesting that the fee to be charged for the erection of scaffolding for the building work might be reduced. At the usual rate of one anna per square yard per day, the contractors would have to pay Rs. 340 per month. The building work was estimated to last for about 2 1-2 years. Under the circumstances the Commissioner requested the sanction of the Corporation to the charging of the revised scale of fees.

Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kashinath observed that the contractors had probably been allowed for these charges in their contract.

A protracted discussion took place on the subject and eventually an amendment, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Mehta, seconded by Mr. McDonald referring the matter to the Standing Committee for report, was adopted.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF INSANITARY HOUSES.

MR. RAHIMTOOLA'S MOTION OUT OF ORDER.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola asked for priority for the following notice of motion, which stood in his name:—"That in view of Government Notification in the General Department of 17th February, 1897, issued under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act and the great desirability of effecting improvements in the insanitary houses in the City, the Corporation, on reconsideration, do not think it desirable to stop the expenditure on the House Improvement Department of the Municipality. That the Municipal Commissioner be informed that he may defray the cost of the House Improvement Establishment out of the plague grant sanctioned in the Budget Estimate of the current year, and he be requested to submit proposals through the Standing Committee for increasing the plague grant, if on account of this charge it be found insufficient."

The motion for priority was put to the vote with the result that 17 members voted for and an equal number against it. The President having given his casting vote in favour of priority, it was granted.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, rising to a point of order, said that any increase in the Budget grant could only be brought before the Corporation after it had been sanctioned by the Standing Committee. The increase in question was asked for by an individual member of the Corporation, and he accordingly asked if the motion was in order. He submitted that under Section 131 of the Act the motion was not in order.

Mr. H. S. Dikshit reminded the Corporation of a similar instance arising in the Corporation when Mr. Ibrahim was the President of that body, and when he (Mr. Ibrahim) ruled the motion out of order.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said that the incident referred to by the last speaker did not occur when he was President of the Corporation, but when he was Chairman of the Standing Committee. The motion then was quite dissimilar to the one now before the Corporation. He did not desire the Corporation to make any extra grant on the present occasion. This was not an additional grant that he asked for. A sum of Rs. 7,62,000 for plague purposes had been provided for in the Budget, and it was out of that grant that he wanted the Corporation to sanction the amount required.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta contended that the motion was not in order. In view of the proposition passed by the Corporation on a former occasion, at the instance of Mr. Hormusjee Chothia, it would be straining the law to say that the Corporation could pass such a motion.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Chothia said that the facts were these. Originally a certain sum was recommended by the Standing Committee for plague charges, and his notice of motion was that a sum out of that particular amount should be disallowed and that sum was accordingly disallowed. Now the sum and substance of Mr. Ibrahim's motion was that a balance of that amount, which was directed to be used for a particular purpose, should be devoted to some other purpose, namely, a purpose for which it was expressly desired by the Corporation that it should not be used. He submitted that the Corporation had no power to take into consideration Mr. Ibrahim's motion without the recommendation of the Standing Committee.

Mr. S. D. Khote said that Mr. Ibrahim was asking for a grant which was not sanctioned by the Corporation.

Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai contended that the plague charge was under the Epidemic Diseases Act and it had no bearing therefore on Section 131 of the Act. The motion was in order.

Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas remarked that Section 131 limited it only in cases where they had any special or unforeseen requirements. The question was whether this was a special work or an unforeseen requirement. It was no doubt foreseen inas much as it was provided for in the budget of the Standing Committee.

The President ruled that the motion was out of order.

THE HANGING GARDENS AT GIBBS ROAD.

The Municipal Commissioner wrote that in a resolution of the 2nd December, 1899, of the Public Works Department, Government proposed to hand over the area occupied by the Hanging Gardens at Gibbs Road to the Municipality on the terms that the gardens should be maintained by the Municipality and that Government should have the right to resume possession, if the site was required by them, or if it ceased to be a garden. This arrangement was never carried into effect, owing to the question having been shelved by Government and on the constitution of the Improvement Trust the land was vested in that body. The Improvement Trust in December offered the area to the Corporation on lease for 99 years at a nominal rent, the Board to retain the right to re-enter should the whole, or any portion of it, be required by them for a public purpose; or should it, or any portion of it, cease to be maintained as a public garden, the cost of the lease to be borne by the Corporation. The Commissioner considered it most desirable, in the interests of the public, that the gardens should be maintained, and he requested the Corporation to sanction the arrangement proposed by the Trust. He could not, however, see any reason why the Trust should not bear half the legal expenses, as the transfer would relieve them of a property which they could not turn to any use.

Dr. Katrak proposed that the Corporation approve of the arrangement proposed on condition that the Trust pay half the legal expenses of the lease.

Mr. Wadia seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta opposed the motion. He did not think that the Corporation ought to spend money in maintaining a garden on the terms named.

Mr. Hormusjee also opposed the motion.

Mr. Haji Yusoof considered that the garden was a very useful one and was visited by people from all parts of the City.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin thought a misapprehension existed as to the position of the particular garden in question. If the motion were rejected the garden on the slope of the reservoir would not be interfered with, but it would put a stop to the hanging garden along the hedge of the hill.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna supported the motion. The garden was a very important and useful one and should be retained in the interest of the health of the City.

Dr. Viegas and Mr. Wadia also spoke in support of the motion.

Upon a division the voting was equal and the President gave his casting vote in favour of the adoption of the motion and the retention of the garden.

The Corporation then adjourned until Monday next.

## MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the conversion of the 17th B. C. into a Lancer Corps.

Major M. B. Bicknell, R.A., officiates Superintendent Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, vice Captain Lethbridge, proceeding on sick leave.

Captains Newnham and Turner receive an officiating step each in the Army Remount Depot, vice Captain Gough proceeded to South Africa.

The Government of India have sanctioned the imposition of a water-tax at the rate of 175 per cent. on the annual value of buildings in the Subathu Cantonment.

The offer made by the Maharajah Bahadur of Souburna, Behar, to supply a quantity of tobacco and cheroots for the troops in South Africa has been accepted by the Government of India.

The Government of India have decided that the Rs. 75,000, budgeted for camps of exercise as instruction during the ensuing season, shall be chiefly devoted to artillery practice camps.

Colonel Newman, I.M.S., now on leave officiates P. M. O., Punjab Command, vice Surgeon-General Spencer on leave, Colonel Davies acting for Spencer and Colonel Bookey for Davies, pending the arrival of Colonel Newman from home.

Captain Crocker, 9th B. L., and Lt. Claridge, 3rd M. L., have been nominated for the Umballa Remount Depot and Capts. Fraser, 4th Bo. C., and Lillingston, 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent for the Bangalore Remount Depot.

Major Stannell (Royal Scots Fusiliers) and Captain Sherer (3rd Punjab Cavalry) have been selected respectively as Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to General Egerton, officiating Lieutenant-General, Punjab Command.

The Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of Colonel W. Hills, C.B., now A.A.G., for musketry at Kenny Head-Quarters to command the Derajat District, of Major Western, 1st P.C., to be A.A.G., for Derajat, and of Captain Fane, 1st P.C., to be D.A.A.G., for Derajat.

The committee appointed to report on the glanders outbreak at the Hapur Remount Depot have recommended that no fresh stock should be admitted until the whole of the present stock has been cleared off, new stock to be accommodated at Saharanpur and Ahmednagar in the meanwhile.

It is now considered probable that Sir Power Palmer will continue to act as provisional Commander-in-Chief for several months, even if the permanent successor to Sir William Lockhart be nominated soon.

A supply of 303 carbines for Native Cavalry will shortly be shipped from England along with consignments of rifles to complete the rearmament of the field Army.

From time to time questions arise as to the right of military officers to exercise command, especially when they are appointed to some particular post over the heads of their seniors. The Regulations on this point are, perhaps, worth quoting. Section 71 of the Arm Act allows Her Majesty to make regulations as to the persons to be invested with command, but with the express proviso that command shall not be given to any person over a person superior in rank to himself. Para 4 of the Queen's Regulations runs—"The function of command is to be exercised by the senior combatant officer, except in cases where an officer has been specially appointed to the command of body forces, or appoined to the command of a corps." It is thus permissible with Her Majesty's approval to appoint a junior officer to a specific command, with or without higher local rank, over an officer senior to him in the same rank; but it is not permissible to so appoint an officer of lower rank over one of superior titular rank, without having first raised the junior officer to the same level in rank.

## VOLUNTEER PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes to members of the Rifle Volunteer Corps took place last evening at the Town Hall, when there was a large attendance of officers and men, Lieut.-Col. Nicholson presided. The following is a list of the prize-winners:—

"F" COMPANY, BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

PRIZES PRESENTED BY CAPT. R. G. SNELL AND LIEUT. F. J. PARROTT.

Shooting prizes ranges 200 and 500 yards.

Sergeants handicapped 2 point at "each range."

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vol R Rean, "Tomlinson," Challenge cup and. | Rs. | 25 |
| Lce Corpl H E Miller | " | 20 |
| Color Sergt J Seager | Not taken | |
| Sergt K Chitts | Rs. | 15 |
| Sergt S Simpson | " | 12 |
| Corpl H Row | " | 10 |

RESERVED FOR RECRUITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vol A Johnstone | Rs. | 8 |
| Bugler H Halse | " | 5 |

RECRUITING PRIZES.

For members who have obtained the most efficient recruits for the Company during season 1899-1900.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st prize Vol L O Spencer | Rs. | 7 |
| 2nd prize Vol R Rean | " | 5 |

COMPANY DRILL PRIZES.

Prizes for those who attend the greatest number of Co. Drills.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sergt Simpson<br>Corpl Row | Rs. 4 each | Vol H A Myer<br>Vol R Rean |
| Lc Corpl Miller<br>Lc Corpl J D Cunha<br>Vol Maine | | Vol Samuel<br>Vol L O Spencer<br>Vol E A Myer |
| Bugler Malone<br>Vol Strelly<br>Vol Rhoderick | Rs. 3 each | Vol Gillett<br>Bugler Halse |

CHALLENGE CUP WITH SILVER MEDAL PRESENTED BY MR. D. MILLER.

For scores made at 500 yards in Match (1) added to points for drill.

1st Sergt S Simpson.

PRIZES PRESENTED BY MR. W. W. WILSON.

Open to all Engineering Apprentices or Mechances for shooting and drill combined. Scores made in Match (1) added to points for attendance at drill.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Prize Vol R Rean | Rs. | 12 |
| 2nd Prize Vol H E Miller | " | 8 |
| 3rd Prize Vol L O Spencer | " | 5 |

PRIZES PRESENTED BY MR. J. HERBERT DUNKERLEY.

Open to all members of "F" Co.

Scores made at 200 yards in Match (1) added to points for drill.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Prize Vol R Rean | Rs. | 12 |
| 2nd Prize Corpl H Row | " | 8 |
| 3rd Prize Sergt S Simpson | " | 5 |

PRIZES PRESENTED BY COLOR SERGT. J. SEAGER.

For highest individual score made at each range in Bayley Shield competition.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 200 yards Sergt E Chitts | Rs. | 8 |
| 300 yards Lce Corpl H E Miller | " | 8 |
| 600 yards Corpl Row | " | 9 |

For the candidates who were 1st and 2nd at the proficiency examination.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Color Sergt J Seager (not taken) | | |
| 1st Prize Vol W H Maine | Rs. | 15 |
| 2nd Prize Bugler Slaney | " | 10 |

## GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS.

PROF. V. D. DEVAL'S troupe of Indian acrobats, who are now on their visit to Bombay, gave last night one of their performances in the large pavilion erected near the Novelty Theatre. The programme was an attractive one and included exercises on double horizontal bars and trapeze, feats of horsemanship, contests with wild animals, and a variety of acrobatic displays. The performances of the trained horses and the Mysore elephant were admirable and evoked applause from the audience. The feats of the different gymnasts, and especially those of Shripatrao, who performed on the bars as well as the trapeze, were much appreciated, and the whole show proved altogether a successful one.

## UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a List of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allis Maurice | Goodman G | Percival Allice Miss |
| Bahroodin Saiboo | Graham Chas S | Pereira D D G |
| Bagram J G | Grinberg D | Perosha Dadabhoy Elavia |
| Berman Leon | Guriba, B | Ravean G |
| Birch, Wm Junior & Co | Hobday J | Reveilha Pierre |
| Brown A Mrs | Hamilton Miss | Scorieano Anetta Mrs |
| Brown Graham | Harlow F Mrs | Silberman Peter |
| Burke W P | Henney John Pulling | Simmons Miss |
| Burton W Mrs | Hill Henry | Smith T |
| Carew Gerald | Hulme G A | Spencer C N |
| Cessier Horol Mrs | Hunter W F | Stopford Mrs |
| Ciche Bertha de | James Mrs | St innart Lisse |
| Cirillo Marianno | John on L E | Stubbs Walter |
| Combe J C | Kampton Napier | Taylor C J D Miss |
| Czartorystn Witold | Krolin Juan | Taylor Davis |
| Dading P | Lamb E A Miss | Taylor William |
| Daly W | Lazard Alfonse | Tubbs, Stanley W |
| Daniel J & Co | Liddon R K | Valsami Dionisio |
| D'ars Bremond | Loch L M Miss | Vansant N G |
| Dearing Fanny Mrs | Mathew S W | Varley G |
| Dobey N D | McDonnell Susie Miss | Waidmann Herman |
| D'Souza C S | Mortiz M | Wells Walter J |
| Echalie Maurice | Mouradean M | Wilson A G |
| Empachie W | Muller Y X | Worthington O Dr |
| Forbes C D | Norton Mrs | Yoskey C |
| Freshfield Douglas W | Parot A W | |
| Gables Mrs | Patou Frank E | |
| Gardner Mrs | Pearse W | |

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

## MEETING OF DURBAN INDIANS.

CONGRATULATIONS TO BRITISH GENERALS.

AN INTERESTING GATHERING.

A REPRESENTATIVE meeting of Indians, resident in the Colony, was held in the Congress Hall, Grey Street, Durban, on March 14, for the purpose of adopting congratulatory resolutions with reference to the recent brilliant successes of the British arms, and the consequent relief of the beleaguered towns of Ladysmith and Kimberley.

Sir John Robinson, who presided, entered the hall accompanied by Lady Robinson, as the Higher Grade Indian School, who were dressed with tri-coloured sashes, sang the National Anthem, the assembly joining in.

Sir John Robinson, in opening the meeting, said: You must allow me gratefully to acknowledge your courtesy in asking me to preside on this most interesting occasion. I am proud to take part in any demonstration of honour to the able Generals and brave troops who have been fighting our battles against a stubborn foe, and I am glad to have an opportunity of recognising the loyal attitude and patriotic feeling shown by our Indian fellow-subjects throughout the war that is now, let us hope, drawing to a victorious close. (Applause.) On the first point I shall leave it to your own spokesmen to descant upon the achievements of our Generals and the gallantry of their men. Both have had a most difficult task to perform. Taken by surprise in the first instance, they had to encounter, and keep in check until reinforcements could arrive, greatly outnumbering and mostly mounted forces, possessed of all the advantages that the best arms, the most powerful ordnance, and the strongest positions could secure. Thanks to the Generals and men who hastened from India, this they were able to do. (Applause.) To all Indians it must be a most pleasing thought that such splendid work has been done during the war by two officers, each of whom has had the honour to command the army of the Indian Empire, and who acquired much of their experience of active warfare in connection with the defence of India. Much has been said by way of criticism in regard to recent operations, but I venture to think that the future historian will rank high, amongst the military successes of the British army, the defence of Ladysmith, the relief of Ladysmith, and the capture of the Boer army by Lord Roberts at Paardeberg. (Applause.) With reference to the part played by the Indian community during the crisis, I can only say that it redounts to the credit and patriotism of all of you. Reasons—which you can well understand—forbade the employment of any but British troops in the battlefield. This is stauggle for supremacy between Boer and Briton. They were British soldiers who sufferd at Majuba, and it was right that by British soldiers only Majuba should be avenged. (Applause). But whatever use could be made of your loyal ardour—what opportunity could be afforded to your eager desire to co-operate in the Empire's cause—was gladly agreed to by the authorities. Though you were debarred from actual service in the field, you were able to do excellent work in succouring the wounded. I cannot too warmly compliment your able countryman, Mr. Gandhi, upon his timely, unselfish, and most useful action in voluntarily organising a crops of bearers for ambulance work at the front at a moment when their labours were sorely needed in discharging arduous duties which experience showed to be by no means devoid of peril. All engaged in that service deserves the greatful recognition of the community. It is by such action and service in times of crisis that the loyalty of a people is most surely testified and tested. And loyalty is the one great need of South Africa at present. (Hear, hear.) The lack of that quality on the part of a certain section of the population is the most deplorable outcome of the war; marked as it has been by the total absence of any reasonable grievance or adequate cause. All the more gratifying has been the staunch fidelity of both the Indian, and, let me add, the native, populations to the Government of the Queen—(applause)—that high-hearted and venerable lady whose devotion to the interests of her people and her Empire has been shown in so many ways. It is, I know, in consequence of your reverent attachment to that august Sovereign that you are gathered here to-night. (Applause). The history of India is fraught with many lessons, but nothing is more instructive and inspiring than the proof which that history so abundantly affords us that it is possible for races and nationalities that have ought strenuously with each other in the past to live in peace, in amity, in good will, in full and frank allegiance under the supreme rule of one common Sovereign and under the all-embracing shelter of one common flag. And that flag-the grand old flag of England—(applause)—the flag that has braved so many years the battle and the breeze, the flag of freedom and justice, beneath whose folds every man, be he whom he may whatever his race, or language or religion may be, commands and enjoys full and equal security in person, in property, and law. That flag, and that flag only, must in future float unchallenged from Capetown to the Zambesi. Surely, a flag that waves serenely over the isles of the United Kingdom, over the vast Empire of India, over the Dominion of Canada, and the great Island continent of the coming commonwealth of Australia, is good enough and glorious enough to satisfy the most passionate aspirations of a reconstituted and united South Africa. (Applause).

He then called upon Mr. Abdool Kadir, President of the Natal Indian Congress, who in Hindustani, proposed the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Indian subjects of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, tenders its respectful congratulations to the Right Honourable Field Marshal Frederick Sleigh Lord Roberts of Kandahar, V. C., K. P., G. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in South Africa, on his having secured the relief of Kimberley, and after a stubborn fight having captured General Cronje and his commando, and having thus turned the tide of fortune in favour of the British arms, and records with gratification the fact that it is the hero of Kandahar, and some time Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, who is leading the British forces in South Africa from victory to victory." (Applause)

The President continuing, said that the distinguished General, Lord Roberts, had served 41 years in India. He was one of those diamonds of Her Majesty. The brave deeds throughout his career had startled all of them. The capture of Cronje and his army by the Field-Marshal had filled them with admiration. (Applause.)

Mr. Louis Paul seconded.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Secretary of the Indian Congress, in supporting the resolution, said they were deeply grateful for the splendid response to the invitations. They had responses from Umzinto, Verulam, and other centres. There was some talk of a special meeting that was held by the Indians. He thought the Indians could not be too joyful in connection with the British victories in South Africa provided they did not become conceited. The Indians had a special interest in this affair, Lord Roberts and General White had made their names in India. The Indians would have failed in their duty to themselves if they had not given expression to their feelings. He hoped they would believe him when he said that the want of the knowledge of the English language did not prevent Indians following the course of events with accuracy and interest. It was the Indians' proudest boast that they were British subjects. If they were not, they would not have had a footing in South Africa.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. M. C. Anglia then proposed: "This meeting of the Indian subjects of Her Majesty the Queen Empress tenders its respectful congratulations to the Right Honourable General Sir Redvers Henry Buller, V.

## FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A business man says that women are bad debtors, so much worse than men that he preferred five or even more masculine debts to one feminine.

It is annoying to see the badly-drawn, badly-coloured picture-books which are given to children. Surely it is of the utmost importance that children's eyes should be trained from the earliest age by at least correctly-drawn pictures of animals and things.

"Commemorative babies" are fashionable just now—that is, babies named after generals and battles in South Africa. We have male and female babies named after the British generals and leaders, such as Cecilia Baden, Dundonald Brown, and Paul Methuen-Smith.

The fichu, in various forms, will be one of the distinctive features of the modes of the year. At most of the smart weddings which have taken place lately the bridesmaids' dresses have been finished with fichus in muslin, chiffon, or net, while even the brides travelling dresses have been frequently arranged in like fashion.

When, after paying a call, you have decided that it's time to go, don't prolong the operation. Don't wait until after you've risen to your feet to knit up the loose ends of the conversation and give the finishing touches. You are subjecting your hostess to an undeserved ordeal. Don't fancy that it's flattering to your hostess to dawdle at every stage of the exit.

A beautiful Japanese landscape has been fashioned for the dinner-table decoration of a wealthy man. A river was made of looking glass, and mountains were made of Japanese stones with banks of fine sand. Little bridges and boats appeared at intervals, and the whole was overshadowed by some of the miniature cedar trees which are among the ingenious products of Japan. The dwarf trees have all the character of their big brothers, but are no higher than a geranium plant grown in a cottage window.

Central America is a bad place for the careful housewife who takes a pride in the furniture, says Bart Kennedy in "On Civilisation's Edge." The reason of this is because of a certain ant. The ant is little, but he is persevering, has a great many comrades, and is awfully fond of toil. The toil that is dearest to his heart is to eat into the woodwork of household articles. He chews up the legs of the piano, and no one knows anything about it till the piano falls mournfully with a dull, sickening thud. This is his lay. When the piano or table, or whatever it is, is placed up against the wall, he gets behind it, and bores and bores till the crash comes. Then he rushes off in a great hurry. He has not time to stop. He is too busy. He has to go and commence work somewhere else.

From Belgium comes a description of three eccentric clubs, the members belonging to which bind themselves to matrimony under peculiar circumstances only. The first of these remarkable institutions is at Munich, and is a club of girls who have pledged themselves to marry young men with red hair, or to die old maids. The reason assigned for this preference is that red-haired husbands in Germany are noted as being particularly devoted. A Viennese club of young Austrian aristocrats is bound by a solemn oath to marry only those girls who are dowerless. Should any member break his vow, and plight his troth to a well-portioned maiden, he must pay a heavy forfeit. In Illinois there exists a yet stranger bachelors' club, the members of which are pledged to marry widows only.

Intense excitement reigns in the West End florists shops on the morning of the Drawing-Room. All the bouquets have to be made on the day itself, or they would not be sufficiently fresh. It takes twelve persons to make a boquet—one to wire the flowers together, the rest to wait upon him more or less. The principal artist stands in the centre of the apartment, three workgirls wait on him, handing him the flowers as he needs them—one at a time. Three more girls get the flowers ready for the "feeders," while yet another trio sit at a seperate table making the small sprays which are pinned upon the ribbons. One girl does nothing but tie the bows, taking the ribbons from a box in which they lie, cut ready in lengths of one or two yards as required. A little girl stands ready to hold the bouquet while the ribbons are tied on. There is no going back in the work. A ribbon is never tied twice, a flower is never rearranged. Everything is done with the accuracy of machinery, and the workers are too busy to speak.

Some interesting facts as to the cost of making jewellery by the modern machine methods, as compared with primitive hand-work, are given in "Engineering." The golden balls for a necklace—they are hollow and of 3-8 in. diameter—can be made at a seventy-fifth part of the cost of thirty years ago. The total time required from first to last for 100 of these necklace balls is now 2 hours 51 minutes as against 200 hours by hand in 1865, and about 75 balls are now made for the wage cost of one under the old regime. The whole 100 only cost now 2s. 2d., as compared with over, £8 in the days of old. Gold brooches are now almost a universal adornment of the fair sex; and here, as with other luxuries, engineering practice has almost kept pace with the evolution of ambition in this respect, for the possession of such a treasure does not call for the same sacrifice as before, since the cost of manufacture alone is reduced to a twelfth—a gold brooch can now be made for 5s. instead of 3 guineas.

The long, clinging skirts that are fashionable just now are almost unsuitable for windy weather. They absolutely coil like cobras round the limbs and render them helpless. Most of the ladies' tailors are willing to supply sensible, short-skirted costumes to their customers, and these of a comparatively inexpensive kind. The skirts are a good inch off the ground all round, and noting can be neater or more appropriate to such weather as we are now having, and of which we may expect a continuance, in some degree, right up to the end of May. The east wind generally lasts, off and on, "till May is out," thereby justifying the old proverb that warns us against doffing warm clothing in language that once was in the mouths of the cultured but has now become inelegant.

Vague tones of grey are in fashion. Elephant mouse, and kindred tints seem to assort with the excited, troubled feelings of the nation. Khaki does not differ essentially from the tan colour that has long been fashionable, but the military air imparted to materials of this colour proves how well in the foreground of our minds is our Brave British army in Africa. Braiding, frogs and aiguillettes, are all applied in Lancer and other regimental styles, and the blue serges already in preparation for Easter visits to seaside and country places are being braided in black to meet the general desire to have something in affinity with the war. Braid manufacturers should be busy. On one coat and skirt alone there are fifteen yards of wide military braid and thirty of the narrow tubular sort.

Tan boots and shoes are now dubbed khaki by the sellers, and it is expected that they will be more worn than ever. Hats, too, are to be in khaki. Those once known as burnt straw, or sunburnt straw, are now called khaki, and are in great request. Stockings, gloves, sunshades, all are to be khaki. A lady bought one of those dresslengths called "robes" in a West-end shop the other day. On the glossy label appeared in print the words "ecru muslin," but a pen had been run through "ecru," and the word "khaki" had been written in instead.

Crepe-de-chine and silk muslin are to be the regulation materials for evening dress in the after-Easter season: but satin and Irish poplin are expected to be very much worn, as well. In an evening dress in pale crocus mauve Irish poplin, the skirt is disposed in white pleats, the three in front and one at the back being embroidered in silver sequins. A similar embroidery trims the bodice which if finished round the shoulders, with folds of deep mave panne. The long lace sleeves are finished on the top with bands of the panne and there is a double berthe of the lance. A spray of mauve lilac is eastened on the bodice. A little folded belt of the panne marks the waist. Several brides are ordering white or ivory Irish poplin for their wedding gowns, and it is now discovered to be an ideal material for tea gowns, draping with much softness and clinging in with suppleness to the figure, as tea gowns are always meant to do. A highborn bride who is to be married early in April has ordered a going-away cloak of Green Irish poplin with shamrock embroidery in green panne and chenille. The lining is to be green panne, covered with flounces of Limerick lace.

A neat walking dress is made of Irish frieze, with one of the new bolero bodices. The colour of the frieze is a clear, cold grey, with a little mixture of sea-blue, forest-green, and soft amber. The skirt opens at the side having no opening at the back. At the neck and at the top of the arms there is pleated green silk and shamrock embroidery on green. The two points of the bolero fasten with buttons matching those on the skirt.


"BY THE KING'S COMMAND"

was written by Victor Hugo; but by the king's command was also written the title "The Royal Cocoa Factory" of C. J. Van Houten & Zoon. By command of King William III. the works of the world-famed Cocoa Manufacturers were styled as above. The title is peculiarly appropriate, and more so than it may appear at first sight, for the whole of the civilized world has recognised Van Houten's Cocoa as "The King of Cocoas" and it is only right that The King of Cocoas should be produced at the Royal Cocoa Factory. It has been so called because it is quite pure; it is highly digestible; and it is soluble to a degree unapproached by any other cocoa in existence. It is cheap; it costs less than one farthing per cup; it is easily assimilated and digested by the weakest stomach; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of beef-tea. Easily made, appetizing in aroma, and of most delicious taste.

HAVE YOU TRIED VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole so "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

*The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries*

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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(the Original),

Signed J. v. Liebig in Blue,

KEEPS FOR ANY TIME IN ANY CLIMATE.

S., & H. HARRIS.

WATERPROOF.

Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

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GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

*Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.*

*From an Eminent Surgeon:*

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

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Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.

STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.

A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

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ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S

HYDROXYL-FREE

COD LIVER OIL.

*The Lancet*, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

*The Chemist and Druggist* (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process. one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

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Darling Brand.

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Toilet 'Lanoline' *in collapsable tubes,*

*Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.*

'Lanoline' Toilet Soap

*Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.*

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BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola"

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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

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MRS. ADA S. BALLIN, *Editress of "Baby."*

Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

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BEST and CHEAPEST

For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.

"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.

*NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in*

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"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
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DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.

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Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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### THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

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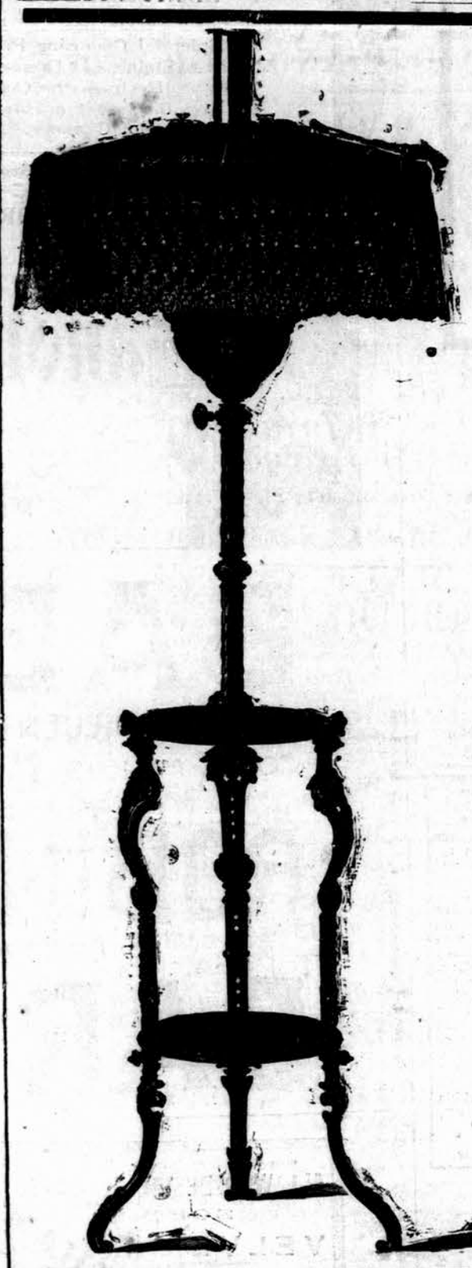

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.